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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1236



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INTERNATIONAL

INDIAN JOURNALIST VISITS AFGHANISTAN

Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 11 November 1981 p 3

[Article by Surendra Kumar: "What I Saw in Afghanistan"]

[Text] After hearing all kinds of things about Afghanistan, the man coming to Kabul for the first time expects to see military aircraft flying over the city or Russian soldiers armed from head to toe. What a great difference between truth and fantasy! If you go around the city, you see Afghans doing business in stores, enjoying themselves in restaurants, movie theaters, clubs and libraries packed with people, and students in colleges.

Certainly, the revolution must be protected. One can see Afghan soldiers shouldering rifles at the entrances to ministries. One also comes across brigades defending the public order and militia guarding buildings; youths between the ages of 15 and 25 enter into their ranks. In free time from school youth are doing patrol duty. They are the active reserve of the Afghan army.

The new government received a difficult inheritance from Amin. Amin, in order to destroy the successes gained by a people's government, took its wealth into his hands. In Amin's time the campaign to eliminate illiteracy was not conducted by commitment but by force, and religion was a support. As a result, fear and disbelief in the goals of the revolution were created among some Afghans. Regional reaction and international imperialism in the leadership of the United States hastened to exploit this situation, and they increased arms and money to Afghan counterrevolutionaries. Seeking to destroy the revolutionary government, America's new administration applied the old principle seen in Vietnam, the principle of "Asians must fight against Asians."

The new leadership of the country under the direction of Babrak Karmal conducted a significant struggle to restore the belief of the masses and to improve the masses' situation. The government put through an agrarian reform, and through it hundreds of thousands of peasants received land. The average salaries of workers and managers in factories were raised by 26.6 percent; construction of schools and medical administrations was expanded. Changes in the program to combat illiteracy were initiated. Now a student in the 9-month courses only participates voluntarily; they are taught in the state languages of Pushtu and Dari. In a number of schools they are taught in the languages of smaller nationalities, such as Uzbek and Tajik. About 18,500 teachers are working in the courses.

The present regime respects religion and tribal traditions. One is amazed at the harmonious cooperation between members of different religious sects and groups. We saw a religious ceremony at the Hindu temple and the recitation of the morning prayer in mosques in Kabul. There is no prejudice against religion or sex. All of this is sharply different from that which takes place in many of the "havens of Western democracy" which slander the D.R.A., let us say, from things taking place every day in Ulster.

One of the wonderful successes gained by the Karmal government consists of its regaining and winning the faith of working groups. As for the enemies of the revolution, their plans are far from these working groups. These faithful groups are boldly placing their funds in order to stimulate the economy of the country. Last year the work of the private sector was clearly strengthened. We saw this evidenced in the D.R.A. Ministry of Industry and Trade; here we saw numerous businessmen applying for government licenses. According to Sultan Ali Keshmandan, chairman of the D.R.A. Council of Ministers, the state stands now at the threshold of a period of economic reconstruction. By this, the government plans to build "all conditions to have the private sector continue to grow on a long-term basis along with the state sector."

When we were in Afghanistan, the D.R.A. government came out with new proposals; these proposals create real possibilities to establish political order in the region. The 24 August statement said that the achievement of politically regulating the situation in the area, the working out and control over international guarantees for ending and dismantling all forms of interference in the affairs of the D.R.A. will give the possibility to draw up a plan for the Soviet troops to leave Afghanistan. If the Government of Pakistan (to whom the new proposals were given) responds to the appeal of the D.R.A., the dangerous situation in South and West Asia would be eliminated and the international situation will improve across the board.

CSO: 1834/108

INTERNATIONAL

IBRAGIMOV NOVEL PUBLISHED IN TEHRAN

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 10 Feb 82 p 4

[Azerinform news item: "The Art of Azerbaijan on the Meridians of the Planet: Published in Tehran"]

[Text] /The novel "The Day Will Come," by People's Writer of Azerbaijan Mirza Ibragimov, has been published in Tehran in the Farsi language./ [in boldface]

In his foreword to the book, the translator, A. Karidzh, acquaints the reader with the life and creative work of its author. Mirza Ibragimov, he writes, belongs to the generation of Soviet writers who were inspired by the socio-political, economic and cultural gains of the socialist revolution in Azerbaijan and the benefits it opened up to the working people. Inspired by lofty communist ideals, he at all stages of his creative work reflected the socialist transformations in his native land, the triumph of the cause of October. His work is profound in content, diversified in genre, and it vividly describes the creative effervescent life of the Soviet people.

Speaking of the ideological-artistic aspects of Mirza Ibragimov's work, A. Karidzh evaluates particularly highly the novel, "The Great Support." This work, he writes, convincingly reveals the creative forces of the people when they are placed at the service of society. The novel "Pervane" is a profound study of socio-historical processes and the Azerbaijani people's revolutionary struggle in close connection with the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of Russia.

The author of the foreword dwells specifically on the novel, "The Day Will Come," noting that the work is a contribution to the struggle against international reaction and the encroachments of imperialism and antinational forces in the countries of the Middle East. To Iranian readers, the foreword says, the novel is not only a work of art; its value lies also in its reflection of our country and people's sociopolitical life. It exposes the despotism and terror of the shah's regime, its antipopular essence. At the same time, this book is vivid testimony that the tyrant, who sees himself as lord of life and ruler of the people's destinies, is himself a puppet in the hands of exploiters, a mouthpiece of the predatory will of his class. The writer describes the most acute social problems of that society with great realistic force and

artistic authenticity. As the reader gets to know the heroes of the book, people who have come from the people, he sees that their characters were tempered in the crucible of the struggle against the shah's regime. A. Karidzh places the character of the stalwart revolutionary Firuddin in one row with such fine characters of world literature as Pavel Vlasov, the Gadfly and Pavel Korchagin.

In the novel Mirza Ibragimov, writes A. Karidzh, shows himself as a fighter with a fiery heart, a man concerned with the socio-political destinies of Iran looking with hope towards the future--not an indifferent chronicler and observer. When one takes into account that the book was written in 1948, when the democratic movement in Iran was crushed, one feels with special forcefulness the writer's political optimism and foresight.

9681

CSO: 1830/265

INTERNATIONAL

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH ABROAD ATTACKED

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 1, Jan 82 pp 50-55

[Article by Prof N. Gordiyenko, doctor of philosophical sciences: "Longing for the Tsar and the Hetman"]

[Excerpts] Among the forces of international reaction speaking from positions of clerical anticommunism and conducting subversive activities against the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, there has been in operation for more than 60 years an extremely active religious-political group that was formed among the Russian emigration. Its followers pretentiously called it the "Russian Orthodox Church Abroad," or the "Russian Church Abroad." But it is best known in the West and among us under the title of "Karlovtsi Schism," given it by local churches, or the "Karlovtsi group," because the place of its formation (1921) was the Serbian town of Sremski Karlovtsi.¹

In our time, the headquarters-apartment of this religious-political group was located in New York, while its spiritual center became the Holy Trinity Monastery near Jordanville (New York State). Here a theological seminary was also located, graduating 2-4 priests a year. Here a printing press is also to be found, printing church-political literature: from the biweekly PRAVOSLAVNAYA RUS' (the official organ of the Karlovtsi group) and the monthly supplement to it PRAVOSLAVNAYA ZHIZN' to books and brochures, calendars and leaflets.

What do the ideologues of the Karlovtsi group offer Russian emigres as a social ideal, as an alternative to the socialist order established in the USSR?

It is evident from their utterances that they find such an ideal not in the present or future but in the distant past—not in the bourgeois West but in feudal-serf Russia. Such an orientation toward the past has its own logic. The capitalist reality under which emigres had to live is so cheerless that even intriguers of religion are unable to offer it as a social-political

1. Concerning this church's past, see our journal Nos 8-12 1975 for a publication by N. Gordiyenko, P. Komarov and P. Kurochkin. (Ed. note.)

model. The cheerlessness of the present gives rise to lack of confidence in the future and even fear of it. Only one outlet is left--to turn to the ideals of the past, which is what is proposed by the Karlovtsi leaders to their supporters.

As a program for the future social order of Russia, they have advanced the demand of a return to "Holy Orthodox Rus'" of Prepetrovian times. This obsessive idea serves as the keynote of the decision of the last Karlovtsi "council," which declared its fidelity to the ideal of the past and future of "Orthodox Rus'." In other words, the feudal-serf order with a monarchical form of rule is declared as the ideal.

The latter consideration is most significant. From the time of its formation and right to the present day, the Karlovtsi religious-political group has constituted an organization of the monarchical type, expressing the interests of that portion of Russian emigres which dream of the return of autocracy in Russia and a return of the Romanov dynasty to the tsarist throne. It is suggested to the rank and file of the parishioners of Karlovtsi churches that autocracy would be the Christian ideal of state power and that the requirement of considering the Tsar as the "anointed sovereign of God" is an Orthodox tenet of faith. The leaders of the Karlovtsi group have created and are trying to foist in every possible way on emigre circles the cult of the last Tsar Nicholas II. This suppressor of the Russian revolution has been included among the so-called "Russian new martyrs," who ostensibly have died for their faith.

The leaders of the Karlovtsi group eagerly join hands with various anticommunist organizations, associations, groups and individuals who are inimical toward the USSR. They have in particular established broad ties with the activists of the "National Labor Alliance" (NTS)--a White emigre reactionary organization that conducts subversive activities against our country and actively cooperates with the intelligence services of the imperialist states. The Karlovtsi people have established close contacts with representatives of the so-called "Centre for the Study of Religion and Communism" (London), specializing in ideological sabotage against the USSR under a religious guise. At the present time, the leadership of the Karlovtsi group has found an ally in the person of the malicious anti-Soviet renegade A. Solzhenitsyn.

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CSO: 1800/324

INTERNATIONAL

TURKMENS CENSURE RADIO LIBERTY EDITOR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 1 November 1981 p 4 carries a 1,300-word summary of letters to the editor pertaining to the 30 September 1981 article on Murat Tachmyrat, an editor on the Turkmen Desk at Radio Liberty. Reader responses "have shown once again the scope of the patriotic spirit of our peoples."

TURKMEN CLAIMS WEST EXPLOITS ISLAMIC REVIVAL

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 18 December 1981 p 2 carries a 1,400-word article by K. Bagdasarov, director of the Philosophy and Law Section for Scientific Communism and Foreign Ideology of the TSSR Academy of Sciences, on "Islam in the Plans of Anticommunism." It is claimed that although "using Islam is a component element in the strategy of imperialism...the source of revolutionary national liberation democratic movements is not religion, but real economic, political and cultural ideological factors. According to reasons emerging from factors specific to the historical growth of Iran, the fact that the anti-imperialistic movement was led by Muslim clergy is a different question." Among other factors in Iran was the "non-existence of legal opposition parties under the conditions of a despotic regime." The clergy constituted the only group able to lead the opposition.

AFGHAN DELEGATION VISITS TURKMENISTAN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 26 November 1981 p 3 carries a 300-word Turkmeninform dispatch on an Afghan delegation that was visiting party organizations, kolkhozes and factories in Turkmenistan. Among institutions visited was the Central Asian Shipping Administration in Mary.

9857

CSO: 1834/1029

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN WORKERS IN UZBEKISTAN--Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 6 November 1981 carries on page 4 a 100-word report from UzTAG entitled "They Come to Uzbekistan To Exchange Experience." The report states that a recent seminar of school teachers devoted to the problem of the formation of the qualities of the new socialist individual during the educational process was held in Mubarak [site of Uzbekistan's leading gas complex]. Bulgarian teachers took part in the seminar. Along with representatives of 56 Soviet nationalities, Bulgaria also has a detachment of construction workers at Mubarak. Just as their fathers work with Soviet nationalities as a single family, Bulgarian children go to Soviet schools. At the seminar, teachers at schools where Bulgarian children study shared their experience and informed participants on the progress of these children both in and out of school. [Editorial Report]

CSO: 1836/1013

NATIONAL

MUSLIM ACTIVITIES NEAR SOVIET-AFGHAN BORDER

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 1, Jan 82 pp 19-20

[Article by A. Asoyev, head of the House of Political Education of Gorno-Badakhshanskiy Obkom of the Communist Party of Tajikistan: "To Work Daily"]

[Text] We in Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Oblast have no mosques, and there were none of them even previously--this is to be explained by the special features of the directions taken here by Islam in which divine services do not have to be held in a mosque. And the holy places to which Muslims made pilgrimages only 20 years ago and where religious rites were performed have now lost their popularity, which is to say that they have died off. When these incontrovertible facts are cited, it is sometimes said that no need exists for us to conduct active atheistic propaganda. We think that such judgments are mistaken, due to an incomplete understanding of the matter.

First, It must not be forgotten that the formation of the dialectical-materialist world outlook and atheistic convictions constitutes an inseparable part of the entire complex of communist upbringing. Second, despite the absence of mosques and the dampening of religious activity around the holy places, the vestiges of Islam are still preserved in the mode of life. They exert an influence on children and young people. Instances of marriages according to Muslim rites are by no means isolated and involve payment of the "kalym"; many people, and not only those of elderly age, take part in the Muslim fast of "urazu"; most funerals are accompanied by observance of religious rituals. It also happens that Muslim rights are even performed by nonbelieving people who think that in this way they "simply demonstrate their national affiliation"--in the opposite case public opinion might accuse them of forgetfulness of the "precepts of their forefathers," of violation of national customs.

Such manifestations of religiosity are also seemingly characteristic of other regions of traditional prevalence of Islam in our country, but Gornyy Badakhshan has its own specific features. In Shuganskiy, Rushanskiy and Ishkashimskiy rayons, there live representative of the Shiite sect of Ismailites, which differs significantly from Orthodox Islam. Ismailites interpret the Koran allegorically; they are convinced of the invisible presence in the world of the "secret Imam," who, according to their understanding, will return to earth. Some of their customs have clearly expressed mystical features; their performance could result in mental disequilibrium.

Among Ismailites, religious readings--"mado"--are held in the home of the deceased on the third night after interment: two-three persons from dusk to dawn read verses propagandizing quite emotionally Ismailism and enmity to Sunnites. Of course, the reading of religious verses in our time cannot exercise a decisive influence on relations between Soviet people, but we do not have the right to look upon passively on any attempts to create hostility, to sow discord on a religious soil. Among Gorno-Badakhshan Muslims there are also to be found members of the Pyandzhabai sect, which had its rise in the Pamirs in 1922; it is a most active sect exerting a strong influence on its adherents, orienting them improperly.

There are also in Gornyy Badakhshan self-appointed mullahs who wander from village to village. At times, they become most active, trying to evoke or strengthen religious tendencies in people. In Kalai-Khumbskiy and Murgabskiy rayons, they, for example, spread rumors of oncoming calamities and proposed to believers that they could divert these misfortunes by writing up religious letters seven times and then disseminating them. When in 1978 Debasta Village suffered from an earthquake, the mullahs began to frighten everyone with the impending end of the world and called upon believers and nonbelievers to make sacrifices.

Other mullahs in violation of Soviet legislation engage in sorcery, organize the sale of amulets, talismans, and the like. Those of them who did not know of the warnings of village soviets were called to account, while it was explained to the residents of the villages where they had been active that these Islamic clericals had been punished not for their religious convictions but for their illegal acts.

As we can see, the diversity of manifestations of religious vestiges in Gornyy Badakhshan requires of organizers of atheistic work a good knowledge of their features in each rayon, each village and constant attention to these questions. The fact that religiosity has seemingly disappeared from the surface, that it is now mainly manifested in familial customs and is restricted to the everyday sphere does not ease the work of propagandists of atheism, more likely the contrary.

Take, for example, those mullahs who wander from village to village and conduct religious propaganda, sometimes in violation of Soviet legislation. I have thought many times that their activities are possible in those rayons and villages where they are not opposed by the word of a literate atheist, where no principled attitude of the public exists toward observance of religious customs in the mode of life and toward manifestations of superstition and the like. This is how it was in Kalai-Khumbskiy and Murgabskiy rayons, where the already mentioned religious letters were passed around and in Shugnanskiy Rayon, where "mado" readings took place.

Undoubtedly, such cases should serve as a signal to propagandists of their inadequate activity. And it should be said that, as a rule, that they do not remain unnoticed in our oblast. The Gorno-Badakhshanskiy Party Obkom, Khorog Gorkom, raykoms and local organizations of Znaniye Society discuss questions of atheistic education on the basis of concrete life examples and make practical

conclusions from them. Something is always being done among us concerning training and improvement of cadres of atheistic propagandists. Four years ago, a school for lecturers of atheism was established in Khorog. In this time the number of propagandists speaking before the population on atheistic themes has increased 1.5-fold. Other forms of training of atheistic cadres and of raising their qualifications exist in the oblast: seminars, scientific-practical conferences, courses. Through them, future propagandists and organizers of this work obtain the necessary information on Islam, its role in the history of the peoples of the Pamirs and on the Ismailites and the Pyandzhabai sect.

The purposeful explanatory work that our propagandists conduct helps people understand their errors. It has happened more than once, for example, that the self-appointed mullahs, not finding a demand for their services, stopped doing this work. Some of them spoke of this in the press. Thus, in April 1980, the former mullah Iboroto Kuchakshoyev informed readers in the oblast newspaper that when he was seriously thinking of his future and of what to say to people and for which he was taking money from them, he understood that his earnings were dishonest. He engaged in sorcery while not believing that he could cure sick people and sold home-made talismans; he performed various rites for pay while not understanding the meaning of what he was doing. And he decided to discontinue such a source of money and to engage in useful labor.

He was helped in this decision, the former mullah writes, by the entire mode of our life and the daily concern of the party and the government for people for whom free education, medical aid and old-age pensions were provided. In recent years other former mullahs have appeared with similar statements on the pages of BADAKHSHONI SOVETI: Ch. Davlatov from Budun Village in Vanchskiy Rayon, K. Aliyev from Barushan Village in Rushanskiy Rayon and A. Nazarbekov from Bdich Village in Shugnanskiy Rayon.

Sovkhoz and kolkhoz workers, who do not have a secondary education, eagerly study at schools on rudimentary knowledge about nature, society, man, which have been created in a number of rayons of the oblast. These schools play an important role in forming in people correct concepts of the world. The knowledge obtained here helps them to deal critically with religious dogmas.

Of major importance to atheistic upbringing of the population are the new non-religious customs and holidays. The fact is that religiosity among the followers of Islam is basically manifested, as has already been said, in observance of rites illuminating important events in life. Our own experience has convinced us that if a beautiful, emotional civil ritual is created marking these events, if it satisfies people, they gradually reject their customary religious rituals. In recent years there have been arranged more frequently in the oblast Komsomol marriages; triumphal rites of giving a name are coming into use; popular holidays have received a new life; while retaining their national originality, they have come to include many contemporary features reflecting the changes that have taken place in the life of the peoples of the Pamirs in the years of the Soviet power.

We have in the oblast commissions actively working on the introduction of new, nonreligious customs and rituals at most of the village soviets. There were

recently held in Khorog as well as in Kalai-Khumbskiy, Rushanskiy and Shugnan-skiy rayons scientific-practical conferences dealing with the work of these commissions. Valuable practical recommendations were adopted.

The work of the atheistic propagandists of our oblast shows that this work has to be conducted in campaigns, in case by case, on a planned, everyday basis, as an essential, organic part of all our work on communist education of workers and as an essential condition for the forming of the new man.

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CSO: 1800/323

NATIONAL

ANTICOMMUNIST ISLAMIC THEORISTS ATTACKED

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 1, Jan 82 (signed to press 4 Dec 81) pp 56-59

[Article by Alim Akhmedov: "In the General Choir of Anticommunists. On Certain Islamic 'Theories' Designed To Refute the Teaching of Marxism-Leninism." An expanded version of this article was published in Moscow ARGUMENTY, pp 5-36, published by Politizdat, under the title "Pod flagom islama" (Under the Flag of Islam)]]

[Text] Experience in real socialism is today attracting workers throughout the world. They want to know what there is in this teaching that, by following, the peoples of the USSR have built a just society that has become the bulwark of peace and social progress. In our system, however, there are many ideological enemies, and for them, "the most important thing is to refute socialism,"¹ and to present life in the USSR and the other socialist countries in a distorted light.

Anticommunist propaganda attempts in various ways to falsify and refute the teaching of scientific communism. It has recently been actively attracting reactionary Islamic theoreticians and theologians into its orbit. World reaction is counting on their authority among the Muslim masses, who are participating increasingly actively in social movements and face the decision about paths of development.

The struggle for ideological influence in the Muslim world is of great significance for anticommunists; today, the course of development in countries of this world and the events taking place there sometimes play a vitally important role for the capitalist world. Clerical Islamic theologians who defame communism are rendering no small service to this reaction. Their main bet is on the religious feeling of the Muslim. They suggest to the followers of Islam that the religion they profess obliges them to be the adversaries of scientific communism, the enemies of communists, and at the same time announce that communists are the enemies of Islam and the Muslim. In this way they create barriers on the road of the unity of believing and nonbelieving workers in the struggle for their class interests. The Islamic clericals do not want the workers in Muslim countries to recognize in full measure their unity with the people of labor in other countries, especially with the workers of the socialist countries.

The attacks of Islamic anticommunist propaganda on the Marxist-Leninist teaching on socioeconomic structures are especially savage. Our ideological adversaries are unable to agree that as a result of historical progress, mankind is moving ineluctably toward a classless communist society. Their main arguments have been expressed as follows by Muhammad Qutb, a theologian from Kuwait, in his book "Islam, the Misunderstood Religion": "None of the peoples living outside Europe have ever gone through these stages of development. (a primitive communal system, a slave-owning system, feudalism, capitalism, the communist system--author). Throughout its history, Islam has never passed through a stage of feudalism and likewise has never moved on to a stage of communism, and never will." Further on, attempting to refute Marxist theory on the stage-by-stage development of society, Qutb refers to the experience of Russia. "It is well known," he writes, "that Russia, the example of a communist state, moved along a path directly from feudalism to communism, bypassing the stage of capitalism. Thus, Russia, having embraced the doctrine of Karl Marx, has not in practice endorsed the theory of Marx on the sequentiality of developmental stages through which each state passes" ²

It is, however, common knowledge that even at the beginning of the 20th century, all the main signs of the capitalist system could be noted in Russia, and by 1917 she was at a quite high stage of capitalist development. That the development of Russia along the capitalist path had its own specific nature and features that differed from the development of the Western countries is another matter. But the theorists of scientific communism have repeatedly stressed that the teaching on socioeconomic structures is a theoretical generalization of the course of development in human society, reflecting the essence of this vital process which, naturally, is considerably richer and more varied than a theoretical construct. Karl Marx wrote: "In reality, however, we are always dealing with some kind of approximation; but the more fully developed the capitalist method of production, the closer the approximation...." ³

The same applies to other socioeconomic structures. As if foreseeing that the critics would start to set the seal on the teaching on structures as applied to a specific society as some kind of rigid template, and having seen that certain of the distinctive signs of this society would not coincide with the theoretical description and would be claimed as showing that the teaching is unjustified, Engels wrote: "Has feudalism at any time been in strict accord with its [theoretical--ed] meaning? Arising in the Western kingdom of the Franks, developed further in Normandy by the conquerors from Norway, and perfected by the French Normans in England and Southern Italy, it came closest to its meaning in the ephemeral Kingdom of Jerusalem... But is this system a fiction just because it was only in Palestine that for a short time it achieved complete classic expression, and to a large extent, mostly on paper, as well? Do the concepts prevailing in the natural sciences become fictions just because they do not always coincide fully with reality?" ⁴

Asserting that Russia never passed through the stage of capitalism and that the world of Islam never passed through the stage of feudalism, Qutb attempts to refute the sequentiality revealed by Marxism in the development of human society in order to prove to the Muslim peoples showing an interest in the experience on the building of socialism that socialism is a random event in the course of world history and that it will never have any bearing on Muslim countries.

The development of social relations in the countries of the Islamic world indicates that in most of them it was precisely the feudal method of production that predominated in the Middle Ages (the strong relics of prefeudal relations that were retained do not alter the situation). The Khanate of Bukhara (16th-18th centuries), followed by the Emirate of Bukhara, and the Kokand Khanate, which right through to the Twenties in our own century remained as preserves of the Muslim Middle Ages, may serve as typical examples. The peoples of these feudal states moved on to socialism while bypassing the stage of capitalist development, but this in no way contradicts Marxist theory on the stage-by-stage development of society. On the contrary, the founders of Marxism-Leninism foresaw this.

In the development of all mankind as whole, there are five typical socioeconomic structures. As far as isolated countries and peoples are concerned, they may bypass some of the stages. Marx talked about the possibility of the development of primitive communal relationships toward either a slave-owning society or toward feudalism. Engels noted that with the aid of the victorious proletariat, backward peoples would be able "to shorten substantially the process of their own development toward a socialist society and avoid much of the suffering and struggle that we had to endure along the road in West Europe." 5

After the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, V.I. Lenin developed this thesis of Marx into the harmonious theory on the possibility of the transition of backward countries to socialism, bypassing the capitalist stage of development. 6 This theory was completely confirmed by the transition made to socialism by the peoples of Central Asia, Kazakhstan, the North Caucasus and the Mongolian People's Republic.

Qutb and other Islamic theoreticians speaking out against scientific communism assert that this teaching does not apply to peoples whose religion is Islam and that socialism has no bearing on these peoples. The experience of the peoples of Central Asia, Kazakhstan, the Povolzh'ye and the Caucasus can serve as the answer to this. For these peoples Islam is the traditional religion and when the building of socialism was commenced it was the Islamic ideology that dominated in the consciousness of the majority. Notwithstanding, within the family of the peoples of the USSR these peoples have already built a developed socialist society. Now a whole series of Islamic countries have chosen the path of a socialist orientation and, despite the feral opposition of world reaction, are making radical socioeconomic transformations, preparing conditions for the transition to the building of socialism.

Living social practice refutes the Muslim anticommunists, who are trying to depict the situation in such a way that the Islamic world allegedly "will never advance" to a communist socioeconomic structure; and why? because of the features of the peoples living according to the law of Islam. All peoples move toward a communist society, and the path lies through class struggle, destruction of the exploiter system, and fundamental socioeconomic changes in the interests of the working masses. It is precisely for this that all the peoples of the world are striving, including those that profess Islam; and this, of course, is not to the liking of the Islamic clericals.

In his book "Marxism and Islam," Mustafa Mahmud, a theological writer from Egypt, repeats, for example, the hackneyed thesis of the anticommunists that "the teaching of scientific communism on classes and the class struggle is obsolete and does not accord with present conditions." He alludes to the changes in the class structure in present-day capitalist society and writes that the "19th century oppressed worker without rights" is no more, that "the worker now lives in conditions of prosperity, and sits behind a control panel"; that "there is no army of persecuted workers" but that "there is an army of prosperous employees" who "have opportunities for education and access to medical facilities and can own shares in capital" and so on and so forth. 7

The above-mentioned Muhammad Qutb also speaks out in defense of capitalism and tries to refute the inevitable demise of the capitalist order and its replacement by a socialist order, as substantiated by scientific communism. He writes: "Some propagandists of materialism relegate all problems in the capitalist system to the nature of capital itself and not to the evil will or desire for exploitation by capitalists." 8 So we see that there would be no inhuman exploitation, no wars, no colonial plundering of hundreds of millions of people and so on and so forth, were it not for the evil will of the capitalists. If all people, including the capitalists numbered among them, maintained the standards of the shari'a, there would be no negative features in capitalism and only the positive features would remain--such is the outcome of Qutb's reasoning.

The real picture of the capitalist world, however, is not in accord with the one painted by its apologists. It is precisely the capitalist system and not some "evil will" on the part of individual exploiters that condemns millions of people to unemployment, lack of rights, and physical and moral mutilation. A predatory attitude toward the working man, natural resources and the environment is the law of the capitalist method of production. This can be seen in statistical information and facts contained in documents published in the very capitalist countries themselves, and in numerous examples from all fields of life. During the time that has elapsed since 1975 the numbers of unemployed in the developed capitalist countries doubled, reaching 19 million in 1980.

The reasoning on the ability of the workers to "own shares" in capital is also a shameless deception. In the United States almost three-fifths of the national wealth is concentrated in the hands of 1 percent of owners. More than 80 percent of all stocks belong to 1.6 percent of the population. One family of millionaires alone, the Du Ponts, possesses stock worth ten times the amount of all the stock held by all American workers. But this deception has a certain purpose: if this "share in capital" really exists, then the workers should be interested in the successful activity of capitalist enterprises and in growth in their profits, that is, in reinforcing the exploitation of the workers.

When drawing the picture of the advantages of capitalism, the Islamic theoreticians try to show that Marxist teaching on the role of the working class in freeing mankind from all forms of exploitation and oppression is incorrect. Mustafa Mahmud writes: "Marx surrounded the proletariat with a fantastical aura and exaggerated to the extreme its purity, as if it were the Chosen of Allah or men from Mars." He asserts that there is no unity in the working class and

that there are internal antagonisms "resulting from the disparity in incomes." 9 As was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, "attempts are being made to damp the fires of the class struggle by means of some kinds of social reforms." However, they are not meeting with success. The numbers of workers participating in strikes increased by more than one-third over the decade, reaching, according even to the official figures, a fourth of a billion people. "The workers are not only defending the positions they have already won but are intensifying their offensive acts, making new demands and shaking the very foundations of capitalist ownership and power." 10

The numerical strength of the working class is growing in both absolute and relative terms. The attraction of the overwhelming majority of the population into the orbit of capitalist exploitation is providing additional opportunities for uniting around the working class increasingly broad strata of workers and for growth in the leading role of the proletariat in the social struggle.

The Islamic opponents of Marxism also misrepresent the essence of dictatorship of the proletariat, presenting it as a universal force that has as its aim the conversion of mankind into a mindless, soulless producer of material wealth, which is therefore in contradiction of the norms of the shari'a. "The dictatorship of the proletariat is much more dreadful than an individual dictatorship by some despot," Muhammad Mustafa explains to his coreligionists. "In the case of a single ruler, it is possible that he may possess a good, modest character and the well-being of the country can be very dear to his heart; and sometimes he may even condescend to consultation with representatives of the people-- actually or for form's sake -before making decisions on a given question or before promulgating a law. But none of these possibilities exist under a dictatorship of the proletariat, which is interested mainly in one economic system and the achieving of its ends with an iron fist. This is what dictatorship of the proletariat means." 11

Another Muslim ideologue, S.M. Jusuf (Pakistan) asserts that according to communist teaching, the state "determines for each person what he is capable of and what he must do for life," and that "the dictatorship must force each producer to produce according to his preordained ability and to accept unwaveringly what preordained demands are made of his life." 12

The reasoning of the Muslim ideologues on the dictatorship of the proletariat is very far from the way its essence is explained in the classics of Marxism-Leninism and from how it is seen in the practical building of socialism.

"The dictatorship of the proletariat," Lenin wrote, "is the basic form of class union between the proletariat, the vanguard of the workers, and the numerous nonproletarian strata of workers (petty bourgeois, petty proprietors, the peasantry, the intelligentsia and so forth), or with most of them; a union ... for the purpose of finally creating and consolidating socialism." 13 Coercion and measures of compulsion are used against only those social forces that act against socialist transformations, and these are primarily the ousted exploiter classes. At the same time, loyal representatives of these classes are given an opportunity to cooperate with the new society.

The exercise of dictatorship of the proletariat in the USSR also made it possible for the working masses of Central Asia, the North Caucasus, the Transcaucasus and Povolzh'ye to acquire the right to free labor, to participate in the building of a new life for themselves, and to rid themselves of their oppressors. The dictatorship of the proletariat means democracy for the overwhelming majority of the members of society and for all people of labor, and it is established in their interests--as experience in the building of a socialist society in the USSR has shown.

The Muslim clericals declare that private ownership of the means of production is the basis of all human rights and freedoms. They regard the public ownership of the means of production in the socialist countries as liquidation of rights and freedoms, making reference here to the establishment of Islam. "In regard to private ownership," writes the aforementioned Egyptian anticommunist M. Mahmud, "Islam has revealed a great wisdom, which is that the confiscation of private property means simultaneously the destruction of those mainstays on which a man is supported. Private property is the expression of a man's dignity and security. When it is confiscated people are transformed into hired workers receiving a wage and food." ¹⁴

Obviously, here too, everything is stood on its head. The history of human society shows that private property has never been an "expression of a man's dignity and security." It is precisely private property that has engendered and perpetuated the exploitation of man by man. As a society based on private ownerships develops (especially a capitalist society), means are increasingly concentrated in the hands of the few, and the number of people deprived of ownership of the means of production and transformed into hired workers, increases. During the second half of the Seventies the proportion of hired workers in the independent population in Italy rose from 59 to 73 percent; in France it rose from 66.5 to 82, in Australia from 64.6 to 80.2, in the United States from 81 to 89.2, in Sweden from 76.8 to 92.3 and in England from 92.5 to 92.9 percent.

Only public, socialist ownership of the means of production insures that the members of a society are economically equal. They are the collective masters of production and are therefore interested in growth in the country's economic potential and they work for society as a whole, that is, for themselves. Only under these conditions can human dignity and human freedoms and rights be insured.

It is precisely these conditions, however, the clericals say, that gainsay the shari'a. "Religion protects the right of ownership in all its forms. In the name of Allah and of his Prophet, Islam wages a struggle against those who encroach on this right." So write the authors of a book entitled "Communism and Islam" published in Beirut. "The communists deprive owners of their property and murder them. Inheritance is the legitimate right of inheritors, but communism denies this right." ¹⁵ Thus, the authors defend the rights of the large owners and capitalists and shamelessly distort the existing laws in the countries of socialism that guarantee for citizens the right to private property and the right of inheritance of private property. These laws remove the possibility of enslaving foreign labor with the aid of property.

The Muslim anticommunists also express numerous absurd opinions on the status of people and mutual relations between people in a socialist society.

M. Qutb, for example, asserts that the communist philosophy "makes a man a pawn of economic forces," because it considers that "only the economic factor is a major factor," and "the individual person is of no significance" and "his will means nothing faced with the material and economic forces." ¹⁶

The Pakistani theologian F.R. Ansary in his book "Islam versus Marxism" writes that Marxism drowns the personality in "a maelstrom of social expediency." ¹⁷ The bulletin of the Islamic society in Georgia (United States), ISLAMIC AFFAIRS (No 21, 1977), asserts that scientific communism reduces all human relationships to production relationships, and the entire process of historical development [etc.] to a fierce struggle between classes.

Such assertions are so obviously false that it seems somehow awkward even to refute them. Recall just two of the things said by V.I. Lenin. "...The more profound the transformation that we wish accomplish," Lenin emphasized, "the more interest in it and a conscious attitude must be raised, and new millions and tens of millions must be convinced of it." ¹⁸ Marxism-Leninism proceeds from the premise that socialist revolution "can be successfully made only with the independent, historical creativity of the majority of the population, primarily a majority of the workers." ¹⁹ The experience of the USSR has shown that socialism is not created by decree from above; it is the creation of the masses themselves. The practice of living socialism has been the development and realization of the theses of scientific communism on the role of the individual in the building of the new society. The communist party pursues a principled course: "All for man in the name of man"; and it implements it; but the Islamic anticommunists prefer not to tell this to their readers.

While denying any kind of spirituality in the world of a socialism built according to the laws of scientific communism, the clerical ideologues attempt to convince Muslim workers that in this world nothing is forbidden and that they do not have a concept of morals. Undoubtedly, for believers this is one of the strongest arguments, and it is on this that the Muslim ideologues are counting.

"Socialism ... not only denies God, but it even denies morality," writes a certain doctor [M.Kh. Durrani] in the Pakistani weekly MUSLIM WORLD (22 August 1973). "In the socialist countries," he laments, "people are deprived of freedom and they have nothing of the divine in human life,"; and in proof of his reports he jingles with the things said by Lenin at the 3d Russian Young Communist League Congress in "the Tasks of the Young Communist League" on the denial by Marxists of any kinds of morals taken from the misanthropic and nonclass context. In fact, it was precisely in this speech that Lenin clearly revealed the content and nature of communist morality, unmasking the methods of interpreting Marxism similar to those to which this Muslim theologian resorted 60 years later. ²⁰

We note that the building of communism is not merely the creation of the appropriate material-technical base but also the formation of new people who harmoniously combine within themselves a spiritual richness, moral purity and physical perfection. The plans of the CPSU program on the growing role of the moral foundations in the life of society are manifestly embodied in the practice of living socialism.

Foreign figures visiting our country, and this includes religious figures, invariably remark on the high level of morality inherent in the Soviet way of life, and on the sense of good will and the mutual respect and mutual help that characterize relationships between peoples of different nationalities and denominations, and between entire peoples. In our country, concern for social interests has become one of the chief moral standards, and this is also noted by objective observers. The mufti of the Yemen Arab Republic, A.M. [Zabara], who has visited our country more than once, writes in the newspaper AL-THAWRAH "The Soviet state has achieved equality for the 250 million people making up the population of its country, where everyone works cohesively and labors loyally and selflessly. There is no place there for chauvinism or sectarianism, and no one gets preference to the detriment of another. Preference is given only to honest work, devotion to the Motherland, integrity and knowledge."

During the Twenties the mufti of Egypt issued an authoritative opinion [Fatwa] on Bolsheviks and Bolshevism in which he stated: "The Bolsheviks recognize the laws neither of God nor man," "everything that the Bolsheviks have permitted is forbidden by the Koran," "the Bolsheviks are murdering all who do not acknowledge their teaching," and therefore "they are heathens." Proceeding from this, the mufti proposed that the Muslims "purge their state of bolshevist infection." ²¹

Much has changed in the world since then. The state of the Bolsheviks has become the world's first socialist country, a bulwark of peace, the hope of the oppressed. But the methods of Islamic reaction have remained as before.

And today this reaction announces that scientific communism is a doctrine alien to the "Muslim peoples," while communists in Muslim countries are agents of the Soviet Union, betrayers of the national interests of their own peoples. The Islamic clericals want to associate the word "communist" among believers with anti-Muslim intrigues and machinations, perfidy and licentiousness. They want the Muslims to regard each communist as their personal enemy.

The aforementioned book by the Egyptian theologian Abbas Mahmud al-'Aqad and the Saudi theologian Ahmed 'Abd-al-Gaffur 'Attar, "Communism and Islam," is full of such "slogans": "the true Muslim cannot live in the same world as a communist"; "by his very nature the Muslim is hostile to communism"; "the Arab and Muslim world knows that its difficulties stem from the communists"; and so forth. The theologians even resort to threats: "A Muslim who believes in communism is apostate... The verdict of Islam on an apostate is well known: death." And they call for physical reprisals against those who follow the communists. ²²

As for the followers of Marxist-Leninist teaching, they have always respected religious convictions and the feelings of believers, and continue to do so. They are invariably in favor of the closest cooperation with the faithful of Islam, as with other religions, in the struggle for peace and social progress. The 26th CPSU Congress again confirmed this humanist position. "We, communists, respect the religious convictions of peoples professing Islam, as we do other religions" ²³; this is stated in the CPSU Central Committee accountability report to the congress. The position adopted by the USSR enjoys respect among all right-thinking people in the Muslim world.

The ideologues of clerical anticommunism declare that the spread of communist ideas is the cause of all evils in the world and they suggest a very "simple" solution: a struggle against communism. Shaykh Ahmad Salah expressed this in the Mecca newspaper AKHBAR AL-'ALAM AL-'ISLAMI (No 431, 9 June 1975): "If all the countries of the world struggled against communism as we do in our country (Saudi Arabia--author), peace would flourish on earth and all mankind would live well."

Muslim reaction can repeat over and over anything it likes about "the hand of Moscow" and the "machinations of the communists" but the aspiration of the working masses for national and social emancipation is of a natural and proper nature and revolution is the expression of historical necessity. At the World Congress of Peace-Loving Forces, L.I. Brezhnev said: "There is no power on earth that could turn back the inexorable process of the renewal of social life. Where there is colonialism, there will be a struggle for national liberation. Where there is exploitation there will be a struggle for the emancipation of labor. Where there is aggression it will be rebuffed." ²⁴ Events in the Near East and other parts of the world have been striking confirmation of this thesis.

Our country also acts in this struggle as the most reliable ally of the workers. As the Beirut newspaper AL-NIDA noted, "friendship with the Soviet Union has become a major factor in the life of any state really striving to achieve full liberation and independence...." ²⁵

The calls of reactionary theologians to have no truck with states led by communists are directed first and foremost against the interests of the Muslim countries themselves and their working masses. Such statements made by Islamic anticommunists in a period when life demands with increasing insistence cooperation between countries with different social systems in solving global social problems such as preserving the peace, disarmament, the rational utilization of the resources of the earth and the world's oceans, and space exploration, show with particular clearness the antihuman essence of anticommunism and its course against human progress.

FOOTNOTES

1. "Materialy XXVI s'yezda KPSS" [Materials on the 26th CPSU Congress], Moscow 1981, p 9
2. M. Qutb. "Islam the Misunderstood Religion, Kuwait, 1967. p 137
3. K. Marx and F. Engels. Works, Vol 25, part 1, pp 191-192.
4. Ibid. Vol 39, pp 356-357
5. Ibid. Vol 22, p 446
6. V.I. Lenin, "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Works], Vol 41 p 246.
7. M. Mahmud, "Al-Marxiyah wa al-Islami", Cairo, 1975 pp 10-16 (in Arabic).

8. M. Qutb op. cit. p 134.
9. M. Mahmud, op. cit. p 17.
10. B.N. Ponomaryev, "Zhivoye i deystvennoye ucheniye Marksizma-leninizma (otvet kritikam)" [The Living and Actual Teaching of Marxism-Leninism (a Response to Critics)], Moscow 1981 p 64.
11. M. Qutb, op. cit. p 350.
12. S.M. Jusuf, "Economic Justice in Islam", Lahore, 1977 p 105.
13. V.I. Lenin, op. cit. Vol 38 p 377.
14. M. Mahmud, op. cit. p 20.
15. Abbas Mahmud al-'Aqad and Ahmed 'Abd-al-Gaffur 'Attar, "Al-shuyu'iyah wa al-Islam" [Communism and Islam], Beirut, 1972, pp 112-113 (in Arabic).
16. M. Qutb, op. cit. pp 340, 342
17. F.R. Ansary, "Islam versus Marxism", Karachi, 1967, p 8.
18. V.I. Lenin, op. cit. Vol 42, p 140.
19. Ibid. op. cit. Vol 36, p 171.
20. Ibid. op. cit. Vol 41, pp 309, 311.
21. Cited by N.A. Smirnov in "Islam i sovremennyy Vostok" [Islam and the Modern East], Moscow, 1928. pp 115-116.
22. Abbas Mahmud al-'Aqad and Ahmed 'Abd-al-Gaffur 'Attar, op. cit. pp 14, 8-9, 94
23. Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress, p 13.
24. L.I. Brezhnev, "Leninskim kursom. Rechi i stat'i" [Along the Leninist Course. Speeches and Articles] Vol 4, Moscow, 1974, p 336.
25. Cited in ZA RUBEZHOM No 8, 1981, p 9.

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CONFERENCE ON NATIONALITIES HELD IN KISHINEV

Kishinev KOMMUNIST MOLDAVII in Russian No 1, Jan 82 pp 18-20

[Article by D. Ursul, Member, Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences, and A. Babi, doctor of philosophic sciences: "Dialectics of the International and National in the Development of Modern Philosophy and Social Thought"]

[Excerpts] A regular session of the Scientific Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences on the History of Social Thought was held in November 1981. The topic of the session was "Dialectics of the International and National in the Development of Modern Philosophy and Social Thought in the Light of the Decisions and Documents of the 26th CPSU Congress," and it was devoted to the coming 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR. An active part in organizing the session was taken by the Division of Social Sciences, Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences. The session was chaired by the Chairman of the Scientific Council, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, M.T. Iovchuk. Those taking part in its deliberations included the members of the Scientific Council, as well as philosophers and social scientists from the RSFSR and the Ukrainian, Moldavian, Latvian, and Azerbaijan SSRs.

On behalf of the Presidium and the Division of Social Sciences of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences the session was greeted by the Deputy Academician-Secretary of the Division of Social Sciences, Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences, Member of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences, S.S. Chibotaru.

The session of the Scientific Council was opened by M. T. Iovchuk. He described the principal tasks facing the Soviet historians of sociopolitical thought in the course of the implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, on devoting special attention to the need to intensify the struggle against bourgeois ideology and revisionism. The speaker outlined the principal directions of research in this area that is being successfully carried out in the Soviet Union. This concerns criticism of the pluralist world outlook that has become to some extent popular in bourgeois and young developing countries. Such criticism should be intensified in, among others, the articles that will be devoted to the 60th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's legacy to philosophy--his work "On the Significance of Militant Materialism." Leninism should be asserted as an international doctrine. It is necessary to compose a capital work on the history

of Marxism-Leninism in this country, complete the work on the fifth volume of "Istoriya filosofii v SSSR" [History of Philosophy in the USSR], and study the history of philosophy as a component part of the history of culture in general, as well as the history of Russian idealism in the 19th and early 20th centuries in order to provide an argued response to the modern bourgeois falsifiers of the history of Soviet philosophy.

The paper on "Tasks of Scientific-Atheistic Education at the Present Stage" was presented by senior scientific co-worker of the Institute of Scientific Atheism, Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee, doctor of philosophic sciences, professor A. F. Okulov. He pointed out that in the light of the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress, the task of intensifying scientific-atheistic work is facing us in the country as a whole and in each individual Union republic. We are living in an atmosphere of a blatant growth in the propagandist activity of Catholic and Islamic centers abroad. Intensified preparation is underway to celebrate important Islamic and Christian jubilees, and the modernization of religions is steadily increasing. The fabrications of anticommunist churchmen about the fate of religion in the USSR and other socialist countries are incessant. In this connection, Soviet atheists have much to accomplish in order to intensify scientific-atheist propaganda--and to make it concrete instead of abstract sermonizing. This work is indeed succeeding. Our scientists have started to prepare a multi-volume "Istoriya religiy" [History of Religions]. The flirtation with religion evident in certain Soviet writers' fiction works must be eliminated.

An interesting paper on "Basic Problems of Research On the History of Russian Philosophy from the 13th to the 19th Centuries in the Light of the Modern Age" was presented by M. T. Iovchuk. He pointed out that the history of the philosophy of any nation has at present become an arena of acute ideological struggle. This also applies to the history of Russian philosophy, which is an object of falsifications by "Russologists" of various countries and chiefly of the United States. They endeavor to prove that there supposedly has never been any independent Russian philosophic thought, that Russian philosophy has always been marked by intuitiveness and susceptibility, rather than by rationalism, that Russian thinkers have always been interested in politics rather than in truth, and that Russian philosophy is allegedly characterized by aggressiveness and Asiaticism which represent danger to European civilization.

Soviet philosophers already have done a tremendous amount of work to unmask these antiscientific and reactionary fabrications. Overcoming nihilist tendencies, they commenced since the 1930s far-reaching studies of the history of Russian philosophy, primarily of its materialist traditions, and demonstrated the inseparable link between Russian philosophy and the patriotic strivings of the popular masses. Numerous works have been published, and a rich historiographic base has been established. Even now "weak spots" in this extensive domain of knowledge are being thoroughly explored. In this regard, the relationship between Russian philosophy and Russian culture in general, between Russian philosophy and literature and the philosophic thought of other peoples of our country and foreign countries has previously been poorly investigated. We still lack a complete

historiography of Russian philosophy, as well as a critical analysis of the foreign historiography of that philosophy. Philosophic problems in the works of Russian naturalists in the past, as well as Russian idealism, have been inadequately investigated. To eliminate the existing "white spots," the Scientific Council on the History of Social Thought under the USSR Academy of Sciences has set up a special problem group which will deal with Russian philosophy of the 13th to 19th centuries and prepare a corresponding five-volume work.

Doctor of juridical sciences professor Ye. A. Skripilev (Institute of the State and Law, USSR Academy of Sciences), in his paper "The Nationalities Problem in the Political Views of Russian Revolutionary Democrats of the 19th Century," raised questions which have become much more topical in the present atmosphere of intensified ideological struggle but which, in his opinion, are not receiving the attention they deserve. And yet, Russian law scholars find in the works of Russian revolutionary democrats many ideas of primary importance: the condemnation of nationalism and racial discrimination, justification of the friendship and mutual respect of nationalities, analysis of the democratic republic from the juridical point of view as a kind of government of laws safeguarding popular freedoms, and the treatment of the concept of the federation as a union of free peoples, and the treatment of the role of nationality in that federation as something fundamentally different from the mechanical, administrative criterion employed in federations of the United States type.

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NATIONAL

CENTRAL ASIAN PARTICIPATION IN NONCHERNOZEM REGION DESCRIBED

Moscow NAUCHNYY KOMMUNIZM in Russian No 1, Jan-Feb 82 pp 37-45

[Article by K.N. Sanukov, Candidate of historical sciences, docent: "The Leading Role of the Working Class in the Unity of Nationalities Within the Soviet Society"]

[Excerpts] In recent years the Nonchernozem zone of the RSFSR has become a focus of accelerated agrarian development. A related major task is the industrialization of agriculture and the establishment of a solid production base for rural construction and land-reclamation organizations. The entire country, and primarily the multinational working class, participates in developing the Nonchernozem zone. The working class of all the Union republics and RSFSR zones has taken under its patronage the oblasts and autonomous republics of the Nonchernozem zone. What is remarkable is that the working class of the previously backward nationalities has come to the aid of the rural inhabitants of the oblasts of central Russia.

In view of the marked shortage of manpower in the Nonchernozem zone of the RSFSR, specialized construction and installation trains and mobile motorized mechanization units with workers and equipment have been dispatched there. The workers of Uzbekistan displayed inter-nationality initiative in taking broad and effective part in the conduct of construction and land-reclamation work in the Ivanovskaya and Novgorodskaya oblasts. The specialized motorized mechanization units "Tashkent-1" and "Tashkent-9" were formed and dispatched to these oblasts, along with Komsomol shock detachments which are erecting on the lands they reclaimed the large specialized sovkhozes "Uzbekistan" and "Dustlik" in Ivanovskaya Oblast, and "Tashkentskiy" and "Druzhba" in Novgorodskaya Oblast, as well as large construction-industry enterprises and animal-husbandry facilities. This work has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee.

Translating into reality the unity of nationalities of the USSR and their fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance, the workers of Moldavia assist in improving the agriculture of Udmurtskaya ASSR, while the workers of Lithuania help the agricultural workers of Smolenskaya Oblast; the workers of Armenia help the farmers of Mariyskaya ASSR; the workers of Kirgiziya help the farmers of Yaroslavskaya Oblast, etc.

In the Nonchernozem zone these "patrons" have established 3 construction trusts, 37 mobile motorized mechanization units, and 10 construction administrations.

During the 10th Five-Year Plan their outlays on construction projects within the region exceeded 200 million rubles.

The growth in the numbers of the ethnic working class--the inter-nationality class--is an important feature of the social development of the peoples and nationalities of the USSR and is resulting in the equalization of their social structure and the consolidation of the leading role of the working class in their life. Although the entire Soviet working class as a single whole produces an inter-nationality effect on the way of life of the entire Soviet nation and the peoples and nationalities that compose it, the ethnic working cadres are a particularly important factor in the internationalization of the life of their nationalities. In this connection, the formation of ethnic working cadres in the republics is even now an important social task. The 26th CPSU Congress pointed to the need to "conduct more broadly the training of skilled ethnic workers, primarily among rural youth" in republics with surplus rural manpower (Central Asia, certain regions of the Caucasus) ("Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress, p 54).

Within the worker collectives the rural youth of various ethnic origins learns the proletarian-internationalist habits of behavior, acquires the best historically evolved traits of the working class, and gets rid of still-surviving elements of ethnically restricted world outlook. Although in the era of advanced socialism the kolkhoz peasantry has largely become closer to the working class, its historic experience in internationalist outlook is as yet insufficient. After all, many villages, "auls" [Caucasian villages], and "kishlaks" [Central Asian villages] are still inhabited by undiluted ethnic groups. Hence, the complementation of worker collectives with emigrants from the countryside requires special attention in view of their inadequate experience in socializing with people of other nationalities. The party and public organizations broadly recruit representatives of the older generations of the working class, mentors of youth, with considerable experience in living and working, to help upbringing young workers and imbuing them with a class-oriented, internationalist [i.e. Soviet rather than ethnic], and patriotic spirit.

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U.S. PROPAGANDA MACHINE SCORED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Feb 82 p 3

/Article by Vladimir Baydashin: "Barrels of Tar"; material enclosed in slant-lines printed in boldface/

/Text/ During his days as press officer for the U.S. State Department John Trettner often had to play the hypocrite in order to justify certain actions by Washington which ran counter to the generally accepted norms of conduct and law. What can you do, that's the nature of the job! And Trettner did it with confidence. Endowed with a splendidly pitched voice, he convinced the journalists that "black" was "white" and vice versa. He had gone to a fine school for this kind of work. He "attended" it at the Voice of America radio station, where he had been employed as an announcer.

His previous habits clearly stood Trettner in good stead when he wrote an article for THE NEW YORK TIMES about this radio service. Here are some of the laudatory epithets which the author bestowed upon the Voice: "a splendid reputation," "openness and fullness in elucidating the news," "impartiality".... Trettner and THE NEW YORK TIMES have made an effort to convince their readers of the fact that this radio station is practically a standard of "objectivity."

All this, however, is merely a "white" label on the dirty work being done by the Voice, which is directly subordinate to the governmental International Communication Agency (ICA).

Let's turn to the utterances made by the new directors of the ICA and the Voice of America, who have recently been appointed by the present-day U.S. President, R. Reagan. In contrast to their predecessors, they have decided not "to let loose any fog," but to call things, as the saying goes, by their real names. "We do not need to be excessively finicky," ICA chief Charles Wick declared in an interview by the weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT. "President Reagan wants the ICA and particularly the Voice of America to assume new, aggressive tasks in the field of propaganda with the ultimate goal of presenting to the world an image of a more muscular America."

In order to justify the shift to a "demonstration of muscles" in the propaganda sphere, the trans-oceanic strategists of psychological warfare have developed an entire program, which has been hypocritically named "Project Truth." In accordance with this "project," an unbridled, slanderous campaign is being

waged against the socialist countries and against the developing states which have proclaimed an independent political course.

Recently through the channels of the Voice of America there have been stepped-up exaggerations of the accusations fabricated by the State Department, the CIA, and the Pentagon against the USSR with respect to "using chemical weapons," although the world press, including the American press, have cited the opinions of authoritative scientists concerning the complete lack of proof and the groundlessness of these absurd assertions.

Crude disinformation is the calling card of the Washington Voice. Let's cite just a few examples.

The governor-general of the Iranian province of Eastern Azerbaijan, Sarukhani, in an interview for the newspaper KEYKHAN designated as an "absolute lie" the assertion by the Voice of America concerning "military preparations by the Soviet Union on the Iranian border." "The United States," he stated, "is disseminating such false materials in order to create new problems for Iran. In comparison with all the other provinces in this country, Eastern Azerbaijan is the most calm province. A situation of calm and peace prevails along Iran's border with the Soviet Union. We have good relations with our northern neighbor...."

The Indian journal SANDI writes as follows: "According to the words by the masters of the American Voice, by the year 2000 India should no longer exist as a unified, multi-national state, and instead of a powerful, independent country, it will become a 'simple geographical concept.' The Voice of America is tolling persistently and painstakingly to realize this goal--by subverting the country from within...."

And here is the opinion of the Tanzanian Minister of Communications and Transport, I. Kaduma: "The Voice of America is flooding the airwaves with negative-type materials about the African countries. We constantly hear broadcasts about small-scale disorders in the African countries; however, this radio station never reports on the progressive socio-economic changes on our continent. In particular, the situation in Angola and Uganda is elucidated in a distorted form. A policy of bias and refusal to understand the objective realities in Africa cannot fail to disturb the leaders of the African states...."

As regards the Voice's "splendid reputation," indicated by Trettner, the American observer J. Anderson recently wrote as follows in the WASHINGTON POST about the "most important unit of this radio station--the Russian Department": "Its staff members are mired in dissensions, drunkenness, and favoritism." Anderson quotes the eloquent words of a woman staff member of this department: "The reports about the Soviet Union's internal problems distort the reality because of the scantiness and one-sidedness of the information being broadcast." Even the research service of the American Congress, which it is difficult to suspect of having sympathies for socialism, after analyzing a number of radio broadcasts directed at Eastern Europe, came to the conclusion that their tone was "instigatory and that they never should have been put out onto the airwaves."

Such are the actual facts, and they speak convincingly for themselves. The Voice of America was and continues to remain one of the chief weapons in the "psychological warfare" being conducted by Washington in the international arena, a diversionary and a poisoner of the airwaves.

/From the Foreign Mail/

/Here is what the Polish newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes in its 20 February issue about the Voice of America's subversive activities:

The role played by Western radio propaganda has increased in proportion to the growth in the importance of propaganda in the ideological confrontation with the socialist countries. The Voice of America has become an important instrument of the White House in the shaping of world public opinion in accordance with the anti-communist goals of the United States. Especially notable was the evolution of this radio station's programming activity at the time of the strikes in Poland during the summer of 1980. As the anti-socialist activity under the cloak of "Solidarity" was intensified, the Voice of America broadcasts, to an ever-increasing degree, merged with those of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, interfering in Polish internal affairs and violating the Helsinki Accords. The Voice of America's anti-Soviet activity was also stepped up.

After the introduction of martial law in Poland, the Voice of America increased the time of its Polish-language broadcasts to seven hours a day. In accordance with the directives of the American administration, this radio station is conducting propaganda in the spirit of the "cold war." The leitmotif of this propaganda was and is an attempt to erect a barrier of mistrust between the Polish authorities and the Polish people./

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NATIONAL

ROLE, STATUS OF FACTORY SOCIOLOGISTS DEBATED

Job Description

Novosibirsk EKONOMIKA I ORGANIZATSIYA PROMYSHLENNOGO PROIZVODSTVA in Russian No 11, Nov 81 (signed to press 1 Oct 81) pp 48-64

/Article by V. A. Skripov: "Notes of a Plant Sociologist"/

/Text/ The occupation of plant sociologist is one of the newest. If we take as the starting line the middle of the 1960's (the time of the appearance of the first sociological services at the Leningrad Svetlana Association and the Perm' Telephone Plant), only a decade and a half have passed. Does it seem that this was long ago--the first reports on the plans of social development, stories about experiments on incorporated observation, which intrigue the imagination, the first applied science conferences, which give a sensation of fraternity among the still few associates! The heated debates, the first achievements and failures....

At the same time 15 years is quite a long path. How many plant sociologists are there today? Undoubtedly thousands. Today the services of plant sociology are a customary branched network with its scientific methods centers, a system of planning from the enterprise to the ministry, with a systematic paper flow and attempts at standard control, with an entire industry for the study and popularization of advanced know-how and the elaboration of applied methods. The title of the occupation is no longer as mysterious as during the first years; it has become much more comprehensible and prosaic.

Are All Jobs Good?

The enterprise at which I work is not among those which are written about as the initiators of various innovations: it is from the category of those occupying a firm "golden mean" and is very typical. The first plan of social development, programmed production training, functional music and other "trends" appeared here already after they had become widely known in the country. So that everything here is without risk and reckoning on external effect. Sociology was not perceived as a panacea to all misfortunes, and the attitude toward it was quite respectful, but reserved.

In this sense, in my opinion, the situation here is healthier than at enterprises, where every deed of the sociologist is done with pomp, while too loud talk about the "social factors" of management arouses suspicion of the soundness and importance of real deeds. I can entirely sincerely say that I have no reasons to take offense at bad work conditions and insurmountable personality barriers. When comparing my working conditions and actual role in management with the work of my colleagues at other enterprises, in many things I find a similarity and therefore consider my own example to be sufficiently "representative."

I divide my working time into three types of work. I group with the first the work which is repeated with a more or less specific periodicity. It is connected with the compiling of the annual plans of social development and reports, the quarterly analysis of the staff situation at the enterprise, the analysis of the structure of the workplaces and their classification according to the conditions and content of labor, participation in various standing commissions (certification, personnel, the council of tutors and so forth).

The jobs of the second type to a considerable extent are determined by my own initiative and are of an episodic nature. It can be the development of an original method, a thematic study, the analysis of a narrowly localized social situation and so forth.

Finally, whatever does not lend itself to any planning, since the assignments are issued suddenly, from various instances, often even over the head of the immediate chief, is grouped with the third type of jobs. For example, the drawing up of various certificates, business letters and reports for the board of directors, which the plant sociologist has to write in abundance. I will not conceal the fact that the proportion of "pure" creative work is considerably less than many people imagine and than I myself believed at one time.

The plant sociologist has to contact the representatives of the most diverse services of the enterprise, and since many contacts are short and informal, success often depends on his personal energy and diplomacy. He, like no one else, has to explain much, persuade, prove and ask, appealing to interest, curiosity, morality and so forth, and not to rights and duties. It is possible to compare the occupation of sociologist in its current organizational embodiment with the occupation of journalist. In it the capacity for psychological penetration (empathy) and a sense of tact are probably the most important requirements.

In spite of the fact that there are sociologists at nearly all large enterprises, there are not as many misconceptions about any other occupation as there are about ours. It is even difficult for myself at times to respond immediately to the question: "What do you do?" The response turns out to be verbose and a bit indefinite, which evokes from the uninitiated a certain "Oh, I see," which, judging from the intonation, it would be more accurate to translate as: "In general, you have nothing to do, lads...."

In the customary conception the occupation is always linked with the performance of specific functions; we must deal with questions of such a diverse nature and perform such unusual roles, that when you attempt to unite all this together, a whole picture is formed with difficulty. Even among the executives of the enterprise, with whom you have worked for many years, the concept of you is that of

the elephant in the well-known parable about the blind men, since every person knows about your jobs only what he has come across, but does not know what you are busy with the rest of the time.

Most often the affairs of the plant sociologist are associated with social planning. The very introduction of sociologists in the structure of the management of enterprises was also based on the contention of the need "to raise this work to a scientific level." There are tens of lengthy lists of functions, the completeness or optimality of which no one has undertaken to prove. In the end the sociologist himself, who in this indefinite system of coordinates can just as successfully work at a third of the intensity and be in good repute as he can be tired out by a back-breaking load, and no one will notice this, as a rule, puts an end to the matter.

Unfortunately, an attempt is often made to keep the sociologist busy with public work, to transform him into a staff functionary of public organizations. I have had occasion to hear from colleagues that they saddled one with practically all the club work, another--with the direction of universal economic education, a third they actually transformed into the chairman of the mass production commission of the plant committee. Some are even content with such a turn of affairs, emphasizing that they are engaged in lively work which yields concrete results. But this stand is questionable.

To be sure, the sociologist should maintain the closest contacts with public organizations, should be in the know about their activity and should give procedural and practical assistance. But to identify him with the organizer of mass activities means to separate from the functions of social control. It is very possible that a sociologist, just like an accountant or a process engineer, in a specific case makes a fine organizer of public work, but the conclusion of the decrease of the positions of accountant or process engineer is not drawn on this basis. At best they seek for an active community worker a job more in keeping with his interests and talents, but put another worker in his main place.

The idea of the need to draw a distinction between the occupations of plant sociologist and psychologist is stressed at times in the literature. In my opinion, at the level of the enterprise this distinction is far-fetched. Try, for example, to determine who should be the specialist who deals with personnel problems: the sociologist or the psychologist? Most likely, both at the same time. When speaking with those taking a job, he first uses the method of the directed interview, acting as a sociologist, then works with tests as a psychologist, then goes over a conflict situation in the collective as a social psychologist, then analyzes the structure and motivation of the movement of personnel during a specific period, again as a sociologist. To break down all these operations is a completely unrealistic goal practically and a detrimental goal methodologically, since the integrity of the perception of the unified process is lost. In general the "pure" spheres of management--technical, economic, administrative-legal, social--exist only in the abstract. In reality they are inseparably intertwined and mutually penetrate each other. It is not by accident, therefore, that they have begun to use more and more often the compound attributes "sociotechnical," "socioeconomic" and so forth, while in management theory the systems approach is becoming firmly established.

The Main "Pollster"

Traditionally the sociologist is seen with a questionnaire in his hands. The "childhood disease"--the mania for questionnaires--greatly hurt the reputation of plant sociology, for it created an oversimplified and incorrect idea about it. From experience I know that the questionnaire as a method of study in case of the efficient nature of work at the enterprise has very limited possibilities for management. The enterprise makes different demands than the scientific research institute. In the academic sociological study the conclusions are based on the materials of large-scale statistics, according to the laws of sampling. Accordingly the social characteristics are of an average, typological nature, while practical recommendations are not obligatory, since the very knowledge about reality is valuable. The main task is to identify the laws.

At the enterprise not only a simple statement of the facts and their interpretation, but also constructive proposals, for the sake of which, strictly speaking, the study is being undertaken, are required of the sociologist. In this respect the questionnaire is by no means the best tool. First, the questionnaire method is labor-consuming, while the information obtained after the processing of the array often becomes obsolete before it is possible to use it for the making of administrative decisions. Second, the questionnaire anonymous average data, on the one hand, are based on local and small-scale statistics and, on the other, deprive the sociologist of live contact with the audience; the method does not make it possible to make specific, individually differentiated decisions. This is especially evident when the questionnaire is a tool of the study of the reasons for the turnover and satisfaction, which is encountered, perhaps, most often.

The questionnaire circulated at a plant, even the most perfect one, hardly adds anything significant to the knowledge of the dependences between the reasons, the directions of the movement of personnel and the sociodemographic features of the contingents, which have already been established (also by means of questionnaires) on the basis of the materials of massive all-union studies. Knowledge about the fact that the turnover predominates among young people, that men are more mobile than women, that education has a positive influence on a creative attitude toward labor and an adverse influence on the satisfaction with its organization and conditions, that an inverse dependence exists between the internal and external turnover and so forth--all this became long ago rudiments which every personnel worker and especially every sociologist should know. And there is no need every time to establish anew these trivial truths by means of labor-consuming correlation analyses. At the same time the information about the fact that, for example, 40 percent of those dismissed are leaving due to the lack of housing, while 35 percent are leaving due to the poor organization of labor, provides hardly anything for the practice of management. Any personnel worker instinctively imagines with a sufficient degree of accuracy the basic correlations of the reasons of the turnover. The information in this case can be useful only if it is completely specific, that is, if it attests to the fact that worker Krutov left after quarreling with foreman Igulkin, who stubbornly refused him assistance in taking the examination for the next category, while worker Frolov did not want to work in the brigade, which had been created in the forging section, and so on.

To what has been said it is also possible to add that the questionnaire method is not very reliable, especially if it is used improperly. The material obtained by

means of a questionnaire to a greater extent reflects public opinion. The causes of this opinion, the ascertainment of which is necessary for the making of administrative decisions, are studied by different means.

That is why massive written questionnaires at the enterprise are gradually becoming obsolete. Sociologists are becoming more and more convinced that it is possible to obtain the necessary sociological information by less labor-consuming and more reliable means. For this it is first of all necessary to know how to make the most use of the statistics available at the enterprise, as well as to create opportunities for constant, direct contact with the respondents. The experienced sociologist goes to the shop, talks with the people, attends the workers' meeting, sits in the shop office, comparing and analyzing various economic information, and sets up experiments, observing the people. In this context a small questionnaire, the role of which will be auxiliary and very limited, can also be used.

Unfortunately, in our procedural literature such means of surveying are not examined enough, although the generalization of the methods of analysis, which originated in the practical creative work of plant sociologists, could take the form of the elaboration of standard procedures which are extremely useful for beginning sociologists. For example, how does one establish the sociopsychological situation in the collective, at the basis of which is the existence in the shop of advantageous and disadvantageous jobs, while the consequence is a confrontation between the regular labor force, which has monopolized the right to jobs with high appraisals, and the novices? Or to describe how, without resorting to sociometry, to recognize the leader in a group? The procedure of the local sociological survey (the shop, the section, the division) with the distinction of the sources of the information, which signals some sociopsychological syndromes or others, and with advice on how to organize the survey better needs methodical systematization. The existence of precedents, which successfully justify the "intervention" of the sociologist in the affairs of one subdivision or another, is of great importance. At times in such cases it is necessary to resort to a disguise, for example, to act as the representative of a public organization (for example, a member of the council of tutors or young specialists), on the instructions of which you should investigate one question or another, to become a member of multiple-skill brigades, of commissions which are studying various problems of the shop, to be on duty in the section under the guise of "an observer of the use of equipment" and so forth. Such skills are extremely important for the plant sociologist.

The method of the directed interview, the possibilities of which are truly inexhaustible and which, in my opinion, should become one of the basic methods in the work of the plant sociologist, merits more extensive use. Its advantages over the distribution of questionnaires are the following: personal contact with the respondent, the materials of the interview are very specific, and, moreover, by using some control questions (filters), it is possible to determine the degree of sincerity of the collocutor, to detect the nature of the "defense reactions," the reasons which prompt him to misrepresent his opinion. The opportunities for the use of psychodiagnostic tests, which for the present are almost not used in plant sociology, are also vast.

I can also share my experience of using patterns /shablon/ in the practice of social control. The pattern is a kind of questionnaire, but is written in continuous text with "gaps" for information. The simplest analog is the form of a

certificate. The pattern, while saving the time of the respondents, provides information which can be standardized in amount and the degree of specificity. For example, we use patterns for compiling various production descriptions. The content of the pattern is established subject to the specific addressee of the description (the higher educational institution, the military recruiting and enlistment office, the prosecutor's office, the certification commission or the visa and registration department). The introduction of patterns immediately rid this type of social information of formalism. The author of the description no longer gets off with statements like "a good production worker," "morally stable," "an active community worker" and so forth, since if such information is required, it takes the form of figures and facts, if it is not obligatory, it is excluded completely. It is also possible to use patterns, for example, for the standardization of the reports of managers at daily operational conferences, reporting statements and so forth.

The Social Plan and Science

I dropped in at the institute. On the desk of Ioras there is a heap of folios of every possible size and finishing. With an ironic smile he explains that all these are the plans of social development of the enterprises, which were submitted for the competition announced by the republic coordinating council for socioeconomic planning. I take a hefty volume in my hands: an expensive calico binding, chalk overlay paper, color photographs. Send it at least to the Exhibition of USSR National Economic Achievements!

Why on earth is it customary to design a working document as an album? For the idea never occurs to anyone to bind a technical, industrial and financial plan or a plan on new equipment in velvet! For what are all these reviews and exhibitions, in the very idea of which is the display of external forms? For the jury, of course, does not have precise criteria for the evaluation of the content aspect of the plans, which have been drawn up in different ministries and according to different methods. Tens of factors of the most different nature, which often do not depend on the enterprise, govern the magnitude of one social indicator or another (for example, the level of mechanization of labor, the provision with housing and others), and it is impossible to determine objectively which enterprise is worthy of first place. Here whoever has striking advertising wins.

Have the organizers and popularizers of social methods of management not been overzealous by creating so much blather and such a fuss over social planning? Is it not time to speak about it calmly and practically, directing it by the precise and unambiguous language of instructions, standardized forms and standards?

In the problems of social planning, apparently, there will always be questions which stimulate scientific debates and a search for new solutions, for the tasks of social management are changing, its functions are becoming more complex and the methods are being improved. And although it seems to us at times that scientists are not coping efficiently enough with the problems, it is hardly permissible to urge them on artificially. In addition to theoretical questions, in industrial sociology there are purely organizational questions, the correctness and timeliness of the solution of which are both possible and necessary.

Today experienced plant workers are aware of tens of different methods of social planning. However, not one of them, in my opinion, has been furnished with

precise algorithms of the organization of this work at the enterprise. Indicators, which neither the production workers nor the very drafters of the social plan know how to calculate, are also arising. How, for example, is the sociologist to teach the representative of the plant committee to plan "the coverage of the workers of the enterprise by community work," and what is more in dynamics for the five-year plan by years? In what direction and to what extent should the percentage of shock workers of communist labor change? How is one to plan the dynamics of the structure of the collective according to sex and age? The explanations concerning this are very vague and timid: "to extrapolate on the basis of a careful analysis of the previous trend," "on the basis of expert appraisals" and so forth. The plant sociologist is forced to independently "think through" a large number of similar questions. It is even good if he is at the enterprise. When such problems reach the immediate performers--personnel workers, economists, process engineers and so forth--a negative attitude toward all innovation as a whole forms among the production workers. And it is not surprising: for they, in essence, are required to make up the figures "on the spur of the moment." Is this not one of the reasons that social planning is gaining so slowly and with such difficulty a position in the overall process of economic planning?

Without Language

When associating with various executives, including those to whom, as they say, the support and promotion of social methods of management are offered "according to the by-laws" (party, trade union and Komsomol workers, personnel workers), you constantly feel that on many questions you are speaking as if in different languages, although you are using the same words. You notice that often, when using such terms as "the sociopsychological climate," "the all-round development of the individual," "the fundamental connection of technical and social planning," the production workers either do not understand their content or incorporate an abstract meaning in them.

The problem of "double language," which is so well known to plant sociologists, is the consequence of the isolation of science from production practice. Of course, in science there exist its own levels of abstraction. It is hardly possible to accuse it of discussing general problems in terms which are beyond specific "substantiation." But it seems to me that between the "pure" theory and practice of management there should be without fail some intermediate level for the translation of sociological concepts into the operational language of production usage (what in western practice is usually designated by the term "sociotechnology"). Such a degree of completeness of an elaboration, so that he could present every idea, indicator and term, which have found reflection in his work, in an objective and organizational embodiment, and not on an abstract level or in abstract examples, is required of every sociologist.

Unfortunately, the demand for books, which would become a manual for beginning plant sociologists and, what is no less important, for managers and engineering and technical personnel, who in one form or another take part in social management, is not being met in our country. Instructors, who get confused as soon as the need arises to illustrate their idea with one or two examples from production life, repeat trivialities or paraphrase stories read from foreign translations, often deliver lectures to them. It seems that the gap would be filled very quickly and successfully, if experienced plant sociologists in collaboration with

scientists were enlisted extensively in the popular presentation of the problems of industrial sociology.

The Model of the All-Round Sociologist

The chief asked for the job instructions of the sociologist to be drawn up. My predecessor drew them up 6 years ago. What was written in them! In order to cover all the directions of work, in which our brother should take part, 32 paragraphs were required!

My former colleague reflected only the general trend, which stems from the notion of the all-round sociologist. He is an adviser who can give a lot of formulas: how to decrease the turnover of personnel, to evaluate the practical qualities of a worker, to orient the plant committee toward the efficient distribution of public funds, to recommend to designers what color to paint the walls, and to process engineers the choice of a set of new machine tools.

So I ponder: does the enterprise need an all-round sociologist? The years when plant sociology made its first steps come back to me. How many mythical possibilities and exaggerated hopes were assigned to it then in the not always well-informed advertising! How many undeserved "feats" were ascribed to it, for it was believed that for the success of the matter it is also possible to overdo it a little. Sociologists did not specially prevent the spread of myths about themselves. The model of the all-round specialist looked very attractive: the prestige of the romanticized occupation was high and, what is the main thing, contained a high degree of uncertainty and, consequently, possibilities of a creative choice. The sociologist was placed at the enterprise under completely unique conditions, for mainly research and analytic functions, which were limited to participation in management at the stage of the issuing of recommendations, were assigned to him.

The very idea of "universality" presumed only the theoretically readiness to deal with certain social problems or others. For it is quite obvious that it is impossible to perform the entire list of functions at the same time. For example, if in the job instructions it is written that the sociologist should "study the religiosity of the workers of the enterprise," this pertains only to his potential ability to deal with this problem, although in practice owing to the lack of a precedent and time this theme will never be raised.

It was very difficult for the sociologist-adviser, who dealt "a little with everything," but did not have the opportunity to concentrate thoroughly enough on a specific sphere of social management, and who did not have specific levers for the making of decisions, to demonstrate his contribution to the improvement of management. In the history of the development of the structure of enterprises, perhaps, there was no other such example where the representative of a new occupation had to try to prove for such a long time the right to his own place in it. Did only the person involved in the scientific organization of labor really have to?

The Task Is to Specialize

The question of the place of sociological services in the structure of the enterprises was also usually examined on the basis of a "universal" model. They proposed to single out the sociologist without fail from the traditional system of

subdivisions and to raise him to a level, where he could personally contact the management of the enterprise. He would concentrate, having found a place for himself near one of the units of social management (in the same personnel division), and, having meticulously examined one or two questions (for example, the drawing up of the business descriptions for those taking jobs), in a specific matter would show the possibilities and advantages of his own professional methods. But instead of this he was forced to rush between tens of quite dissimilar questions, skimming over the surface and creating a bother with not always easily understood studies.

And still I cannot understand according to what logic the decision came about to place sociologists in the services of the scientific organization of labor (precisely this version is used in the majority of ministries). Why do they regard sociology as a subsector of the scientific organization of labor? For the functions of the sociologist are considerably broader. To be sure, there are many social aspects in the developments of the scientific organization of labor, but it is possible to find such aspects in the activity of any subdivision of the system of management. And if one makes a choice in accordance with this principle, in the personnel division, for example, a much broader field of activity would be found for the sociologist. It seems that the decision was made in a hurry, and then an analogy of imitation ("both my neighbor and myself") came into action.

From my own experience I know how difficult it is to work when one is in the division of the scientific organization of labor. The immediate goal of the service is the decrease of the labor-intensity of production and the achievement of economic efficiency. It is quite natural that the chief of the division is not interested in a job which is connected with the basic directions of the activity of his service and does not yield an economic return. This to a greater or lesser extent leaves a mark on the choice of the themes of the plant sociologist. He has a large number of clients and temporary patrons, but does not have a single manager who could direct his work competently and with interest and could properly evaluate it.

The main inconvenience, however, lies not in this, but in the fact that, first, while being in the division of the scientific organization of labor, the sociologist does not have available an adjusted channel of social information and is forced either to turn for it to other services or to set up an unwieldy artificial channel which duplicates the available ones; second, by his own location he is removed from work with people, from real participation in social management.

Practice shows that the path of the dispersal of occupational sociology over the contours, which the historically formed system of social management produces, is natural. The all-round sociologist is not needed, but there is a need for an entire army of sociologically competent and thinking people, who would be able to solve at a qualitatively new level the problems of social management both in the technical division, where the parameters of the social structure of the collective are established, and in the personnel division, where the occupational and social movement of people is regulated; and in the economic subdivisions, where the strategy of the stimulation of labor is formed and material resources are distributed; and at the place of any manager, who is obligated to be engaged in the education of the collective. Sociologically competent managers, who are thoroughly specialized in a specific sphere of social management, who would not only study social phenomena at the enterprise, but would also have practical opportunities to take

an active part in management (make decisions, monitor their execution and bear the responsibility for the "work" of some social indicators or others), are needed instead of "all-round specialists."

And the Principles Have Been Found

Every Friday in the office of the chief of the personnel division of the plant you cannot turn around: the members of the commission on dismissals are gathering for the regular meeting. The commission is authoritative: the party committee, the plant committee, the division of labor and wages and the division of personnel training are represented here, the chiefs of the shops and the foremen attend. Such commissions have not been a novelty for a long time now; they exist at many enterprises of the country. Here we are trying to use this form to the maximum extent, but its efficiency is not too great. Moreover, under the conditions of a constant shortage of personnel in a number of most important occupations the 15-20 percent of those asking to be dismissed, whom it is possible to "persuade" to withdraw their application, is a large figure.

When speaking with those being dismissed, you are convinced every time of the extent to which sociology is limiting its possibilities by only recording facts, and not taking an active part in the management of the process. It is still good when instead of studying the turnover by means of questionnaires they use the live contact interview, attempting, although belatedly, to intervene practically in the conflict which is the basis for the dismissal. But how many people leave who would have been completely able to solve their problems at the enterprise, if our intervention had been timely. At the stage of dismissal the impulse of discontent turns into a firm decision which often proves to be insurmountable (a person has bound himself by obligations to a new place of work; he has enlisted support in the family council; he is offended that they did not notice his problems until he had submitted his application; he is afraid that if he does take it back, they will think that he used this step as a form of blackmail, and so on). And now, in spite of the proposal to solve the question here, on the spot, he says obstinately: "No, it is too late!"

In the Perm' method "The System of the Formation and Stabilization of the Production Collective of Workers" it is shown how to avoid such situations and to actively control the movement of personnel. The importance of this little known, modest pamphlet is also great because the principles of organization, which are an alternative concept of the all-round sociologist, are reflected in it using the example of one of the subsystems of the social management of the enterprise--the personnel subsystem.

These principles are the following:

the sociologist performs specifically defined, operationally elaborated repetitive functions which transform his work into an algorithmized flow. Thereby his activity in principle differs in no way from the activity of the worker of the traditional service of the enterprise;

the sociologist is not limited to the issuing of advice and recommendations, he is himself competent to make decisions and to monitor their execution. His active position is backed up by the balanced register of rights and duties;

he uses methods of study, on the one hand, with the necessary elements of novelty, in order to demonstrate the advantages of the professional approach, and, on the other hand, ones which are not overburdensome, in order to ensure the efficient making of administrative decisions (the method of the directed interview, psychodiagnostic tests);

he works in a subdivision, in which constant live contact with people and a continuous flow of social information are ensured, which provides a specific idea of the object of management, but does not dissolve it in a sea of statistics;

the system encompasses the process in all its integrity and development, ensuring constant monitoring and intervention in the situation.

The work on social management at the enterprise, it seems to me, should also be based precisely on the implementation and development of such principles. Only in the system, in the "flow" are the practical potentials of applied sociology manifested, is the management cycle "planning-operational regulation-control" realized and are the professional and official demands on sociologists formulated. It is necessary to train "various" sociologists for production: personnel workers, labor specialists, specialists in questions of labor safety techniques and so on. At the same time it is necessary to acquaint with social questions all categories of specialists (including the graduates of technical higher educational institutions).

It is significantly simpler to organize specialized sociological training than to meet the need of industry for all-round sociologists, which some higher educational institutions are attempting unsuccessfully to do. It is one thing when they train a scientist, providing him with knowledge (a large portion of which he will not be able to use at the enterprise) to the detriment of concrete methods training, and another thing when sociological specialization is given as a supplement to the main occupation--lawyer, economist, process engineer, psychologist and so on. It is possible to organize such specialization at any higher educational institution.

The adoption of the system of the stabilization of personnel at the Perm' Telephone Plant clearly illustrated how sociological work should be organized at the enterprise and proved its effectiveness. However, this experience was gained on a unique base, which others can only envy: the existence of a sectorial sociological center with autonomous staffs. The attempt to disseminate this experience at other enterprises of the country was immediately faced with a number of obstacles which were hard to overcome. We attempted to adopt it at our enterprise, and it did not work out. First, it was necessary to increase the personnel service, and it is strictly limited; second, in order to attract highly skilled specialists, higher rates are needed than those of inspectors, who engage in purely office work; finally, third, there are the radical internal regrouping within the service itself and the change of the traditional notions about the personnel division as a refuge for kind aunts and retired officers.

All these questions require a state approach, for it is superficial to count on the resourcefulness and enthusiasm of enterprises, for which at times only an illegal means of solving the problem is open. It is impossible to "economize" on social management and to let matters take their course, shifting it to public organizations. It is impossible to make the fate of sociology dependent on the attitude of the manager of the enterprise to it.

Plant sociology has exerted considerable vigorous efforts "from below" in order to speed up the process of "growing accustomed" to the system of management at the enterprise, but its possibilities are not unlimited. Experience has made a large number of adjustments in the notions about the organization of this work and urgently requires the study and the taking of steps in response "from above." New statutes on subdivisions, job instructions, standards, forms of reporting and norms, which reflect this experience, are needed. Now it is the turn of the State Committee for Standards, the corresponding sectorial departments and regional organs, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and so on.

By Means of Matrix Structures

Thus, the traditional model of the all-round sociologist more and more rarely justifies itself. But how does one unite sociologists who are dispersed among the different subsystems of social management? How does one see to it that the specific efforts of the specialists, who are working in different units of the system of management, would develop on the scale of the enterprise into an integral social policy with the preservation of their relatively independent goals and tasks? Who will authoritatively defend the sociological point of view in technical councils, at production conferences and in the party and economic aktiv, when fundamental strategic decisions are being made--on the construction of new branches or the renovation of old ones, on the changeover to the output of new products, to new forms of the organization of labor and labor order, on the estimates of the distribution of public consumption funds, on the building of cultural and personal facilities? Who will come forth with well-reasoned computations to counterbalance "technocratic" points of view and will sum up its fulfillment? Finally, in what way will the work on the compiling of the plans of social development be coordinated, will the labor of sociologists be directed and evaluated?

Suggestions on introducing at enterprises the position of deputy director for socioeconomic affairs have been expressed. There are even isolated examples of such experience. But, as far as I know, the problem of "diplomatic representation" in the supreme headquarters of management with the introduction of this position has not been solved, since it is impossible administratively to subordinate to one manager all the services involved in social management. It would be necessary to transfer to this deputy nearly all the services of the enterprises, with the possible exception of production. In practice, therefore, the position of deputy for socioeconomic affairs is formed by the addition to his "department" of the functions which the deputy or assistant manager for personal service usually performs. Social questions of technical progress, personnel and several other questions remain outside his competence. Hence, another means should be sought.

The experience of using the matrix method of management, for example, suggests such a means. Its essence consists in the dual subordination of a worker. The method is used, in particular, in the elaboration of complex programs and plans, when a large creative collective made up of various specialists is created, of which a general administrative manager responsible for the fulfillment of the plan on time is made the head, while the procedural direction is reserved for the managers of the functional divisions. Or, on the contrary, the need arises to use specialists within several thematic groups. Then, being left under the administrative direction of its chief, it is subordinate functionally and procedurally each time to the manager of the corresponding group. It seems that when organizing sociological work at an enterprise it is useful to use this principle.

A highly skilled specialist, an adviser of the director for social affairs, for example, could perform the role of the procedural director of sociological work. His official status would be determined by the following powers: the stamping of the individual plans of sociologists; the coordination of the operations on the compilation and completion of the plans of social development; the editing of various analytical materials in accordance with the results of sociological studies; the reporting of operational sociological information to the board of directors, party and public organizations; procedural consultations with sociologists and managers of subdivisions; certification of sociologists in the reserve for promotion, as well as permanent membership on the plantwide certification commissions; the discussion of management questions in the technical and economic councils, in the party and economic aktiv, on days of quality and so forth.

Such a position should attract even the scientist with a degree, it can become promising and attractive to scientists and at the same time stimulate the occupational development of plant sociologists, who for the present, unfortunately, are sooner or later faced with the dilemma: either to change occupation or to transfer to a scientific research institution.

Plant sociology has many complicated and unsolved problems. What is one to do? Let us think together!

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Response From Tiraspol'

Novosibirsk EKONOMIKA I ORGANIZATSIYA PROMYSHLENNOGO PROIZVODSTVA in Russian No 12, Dec 81 (signed to press 28 Oct 81) pp 82-94

/Article by Hero of Socialist Labor V. S. Solov'yeva, director of the Tiraspol' Sewing Production Association imeni 40-letiya VLKSM, and V. V. Chichilimov, chief of the laboratory of sociological research of the association (Tiraspol'): "The Position of the Sociologist"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface/

/Text/ Problems of Yesterday*

We read with great attention V. A. Skripov's "Notes of a Plant Sociologist." We fully share the desire of the author to see an efficient sociological service and unabating interest in the search for means of improving its activity. True, interest still does not mean that we do not have any objections.

/The situation, in which the plant sociologist often finds himself, is shown by V. A. Skripov quite convincingly and correctly, but this is a situation of 10 years' standing./ All these problems were discussed long ago in the press. Somewhere in the middle of the article "everything became clear" to us, it was obvious what the author would say and what he would end with. It is clear to whoever

The editorial board is beginning the discussion of "Notes of a Plant Sociologist," which were published in the preceding issue of EKONOMIKA I ORGANIZATSIYA PROMYSHLENNOGO PROIZVODSTVA. It seems that the depth and boldness of the statement of the problems by the authors of this article will also arouse a lively response of our readers.

lived through the period of the formation of industrial sociology. However, we would like to note that many of the "dead ends," about which the author writes, are a result of the passive position of the sociologist himself.

The author is waiting for the solution of a large number of problems "from above"--from the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Academy of Sciences, sectorial ministries, the board of directors. Someone should elaborate methods, statutes, instructions, norms, standards, someone should recognize it, understand it, approve of it, support it and so forth. Is this not a lot? And who there, "above," is to do all this, one would like to know. For example, in the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems? Experience shows: a decision (decree) is necessary from above, when sufficient experience has been developed below, when its basis has been checked in practice. Unfortunately, it is impossible to consider the practical experience in the creation of sociological services to be adequate. It is simple, in general, to make a decision from above. It is considerably more difficult to rescind it, if it turns out to be imperfect. This is also an observation from practice.

On the other hand, must all questions be solved above? Let us take, for example, the statute on the sociological service. For every enterprise has quite enough rights to introduce it itself. With allowance made for the specific nature, the possibilities and the prospects of development. /And here it is most often a question of whether the collective has matured for such activity./ Are there forces in the collective, which are capable of managing social development, of forecasting and controlling it, are capable of creating and introducing a social technology of development? The following fact attracts attention: the enterprises with a high level of social development, that is, those which felt that the reserves lying on the surface had already been exhausted, were the first to begin to set up sociological services. The collectives, in which the need to use the possibilities of the application of the achievements of the social sciences in production appeared. And there are few examples when enterprises with routine forms of the use of the "human factor" set to work on setting up such services.

The Complex Tasks of the Sociological Service

The discussion will be more productive, if we immediately divide the entire group of problems into the problems of the single plant sociologist and of the plant sociological service. In the "Notes" all this is somehow mixed up, and meanwhile the division is of fundamental importance. Our sociological service has gradually gone through all the stages: from one sociologist to a group of two, then three. Now it includes a laboratory made up of eight people, the deputy chiefs of the shops for educational work, who are subordinate functionally to it, and a controller-coordinator of social measures. Experience suggests that it is still too early for the single sociologist to appear at the absolute majority of enterprises. The social order of the modern enterprise (regardless of whether or not they understand this in the collective) is so complex, that a single sociologist will hardly cope with it. Except for the cases when he has been provided beforehand with experience of the activity of large services. Of services which will train him for work alone, will equip him organizationally and procedurally, will teach him the tactics of adoption in the established structures of management, and will help him should the opportunity arise. Therefore, the method of setting up in industry at the beginning only large services seems promising. We will speak primarily about such a service.

The main question, to which V. A. Skripov also devotes much attention, is what sociologists are to do at the enterprise. And it is not only V. A. Skripov, nearly all discussions and debates begin and end with this. But it is in no way possible to agree with what is proposed in the article.

The level of development of industrial sociology and the available experience of setting up systems of management make it possible to formulate a quite acceptable statute on the plant sociological service, and not only for today, but also for 5-10 years hence. For the management of social development itself differs from other types of management at the enterprise only in the content of the activity, and not in the form. And it should even not differ, otherwise it will fall out of the system. Often the activity of the single sociologist is ineffective only for this main reason: there is no precise content, no precise form of interaction with the other functions of management.

In the statute on our service there is the following statement: /"The service is set up for the purpose of the development and further improvement of the social policy of the association and its individual subdivisions, including the accommodation of its social and organizational structure to the changing tasks."/ Thus, the main thing has been stated: the subject of the activity is the social policy, the object is the association and the individual subdivisions, the time factor is reflected in the terms "development and improvement," and this means that the goal is a long-range one. Since the demands on social organization can change in time, the main purpose of the services is to improve this organization in good time with allowance made for the changing tasks. Precisely with such a statement of the goal it turns out that it is possible to ask much of the service and its rights are considerable.

Further the main tasks are specified:

the elaboration and adoption of the most advanced forms and methods of the social policy of the association with allowance made for its specific nature, the achievements of modern sociology, psychology and social psychology, the requirements of scientific and technical progress and the goals of the association;

the creation of the organizational conditions for the increase of the effectiveness of the social policy, the management of the process of education in all the subdivisions of the association on the basis of the study and analysis of social processes, the state of educational work, the elaboration of current and long-range goal programs;

the improvement of the system of information on the state and trends of the development of social processes in the main spheres of the vital activity of the collective of the association (labor, sociopolitical activity, daily life, leisure, family relations);

the analysis and rearrangement of the obvious and hidden (latent) structures of the social production activity of the collective of the association, the forms and methods of the use of the "human factor" in technical, technological and organizational measures;

the creation of the organizational conditions for the effective use of the means of automation of the management of the social development of the association.

We understand that such broadly stated tasks may shock those who reduce the functions of the sociologist at the enterprise to research and recommendations. At present you will not make anything the outcome of the notorious recommendations after a study. To trace what and where other services did not finish and to indicate their omissions when working with the "human factor" is an unpromising pursuit, you will only make yourself enemies.

/The social production activity of the labor collective is very complex and broad. And this complexity requires, if you wish, respect, that is, the setting of no less complex and extensive tasks, when it is a question of the improvement of the social policy./

The functions of the service, which are ordered according to the following groups: planning, organization, management, coordination and consultation, control and evaluation, representation, are also specified with allowance made for the set tasks. Such an approach enables the service right now to participate in all the aspects of the elaboration and implementation of the social policy as a unified whole. Thus, in setting the tasks the service directs its attention to the final result, while the functions are oriented toward the process of activity. Everything is as in the conventional organizational structure of management. With these resources the service as an equal is included in the block of the improvement of management, social development and the personnel of the association.

We can in no way agree with what V. A. Skripov writes about mass questionnaire surveys at the enterprise. Especially with the assertion that they are becoming obsolete. It seems that this is precisely the case when they throw out the baby with the bath water. The author is at the least underestimating the problem.

Information about the object is first of all necessary for management. And if at any enterprise there is a sea of technical and economic information, there is most often almost nothing about the social processes, that is, nothing suitable for real management. A bank of sociological information must be created for a long time and persistently, especially on social processes, on the general condition of the collective, and this may be a questionnaire survey. /The questionnaire is simply a tool./ It is a shovel, with which it is possible to do something sensible, necessary, but it is also possible simply to heap up earth. /The goal and the skill determine the success of the matter./ In the questionnaire first of all the subjective opinion of a person about the conditions of activity should interest the sociologist: how labor and its conditions are perceived by a person; what is the collective like; what suits him, and what does not; what must be changed and what must not; what is good, in his opinion, and what is bad; what helps his activity and what hinders it. How the sociologist will obtain these data and will compare them with the objective parameters of activity and what conclusions he will draw depends on his skill. And only by means of the questionnaire is it possible to describe and express all this in parameters.

Of course, we are by no means belittling the role of the conditions of activity. On the contrary, they must be created in every possible way. But very often, for example, in our collective, and in society in general, many external, objective

conditions were created long ago. Everyone has shoes, is well dressed and well fed, many shops are reminiscent of temples of light and cleanliness, of modern design. But here is the misfortune of psychology: consciousness and the attitude toward activity lag very greatly behind the objective conditions.

/The change of the attitude toward vital activity must be planned and programmed. This is not a simple task, and the service should grow all the time./ Many people already know that at the enterprise now it makes no sense to study in isolation such types of activity as competition, public and labor activeness, the sociopsychological climate and so on. In the life of the collective all this is most closely connected and interconnected and has obvious and latent structures. And often the mechanism of the regulation of one process is concealed entirely in another. Precisely for this reason we conduct a major base study of the way of life at the beginning of each five-year plan.

If we speak of the questionnaire survey, such a questionnaire here includes 800 indicators (on the basis of verbal self-reporting), which concern all the basic spheres of activity of the individual: labor, social activeness, daily life, leisure, contact, the family. A set of objective indicators, including labor activity (according to the result and process of labor) and individual psychological characteristics (according to the test of R. Cattell), typologies created on the basis of this information, are additionally encoded in the questionnaire. With the use of a Yes-No computer the availability of programs with an algorithm of analysis makes it possible to obtain practically exhaustive information on all aspects of the way of life of the collective and to single out the subsystems of factors, which the collective is capable of influencing.

The base study makes it possible to create for each shop its own programs, which are connected with those processes which are often very specific in the primary collective. This concerns first of all the process of the adaptation of the workers, the organization of socialist competition, the sociopsychological climate and the level of sociopolitical activeness. The study forms the basis of the 5-year program of work of the collectives of the shops in these directions (we are no longer speaking of the fact that the materials of the study make it possible to compare the way of life of all the primary collectives and to obtain the dynamics of these processes for the five-year plan).

A micromodel for 1,000 employed people is the size of the sample in our collective of 6,000. The time for gathering the information is 3-4 months. Along with the base study we conduct operational studies, which make it possible to take into account public opinion on all the basic aspects of the social activity of the collective and to use them for the adjustment of prevailing programs. A computer analysis of the movement of manpower, the level of adaptation of novices and the psychological comfort in the brigades is made once a month; the functional comfort in the system of management is studied once a quarter; such documents as "The Ideological Characterization" and "The Collective Evaluation of the Worker" are drawn up once a year. The technique of the studies is very simple and is so developed, that not more than 1-2 weeks are required for the conducting of some of them. What has been enumerated is the necessary minimum, without which it is impossible to do. In some instances there are too few one-time studies in general, the dynamic is necessary without fail.

/The informational aspect is even more important to the sociological service than the analytical aspect./ Analysis is an intricate and lengthy matter. Therefore, on the one hand, care in the selection of the content of the operational information, that is, the information which without special analysis attests to the state of affairs, is required. But, on the other hand, it is necessary to gather a little more and different information--who knows what may be useful in case of a more intricate analysis.

The Goal of the Service Is Social Rearrangement

The entire sociological service is involved in the analysis. All the staff members take part in the process of collection, but each member is responsible for a specific type of information and its use. Two basic interconnected types of activity of the service, which also provide the technology of its operation, immediately come into view: having studied and correctly evaluated the parameters and content of the processes, we acquire an opportunity to elaborate programs of their rearrangement. In the end the quality of the programs being elaborated and their implementation depend on the quality of the analysis, the diagnostic capabilities of the service and the ability to eliminate random and secondary ties.

/Not by chance do we speak about rearrangement. At the level of the enterprise all social processes, structures, social organizations and systems of management already exist. Therefore, any attempt to make adjustments in their content or parameters should be of the nature of a reorganization./

Such an approach makes special demands both on applied sociology and on the practical recommendations of any sociological study. Such a study should include not only a description of the content and parameters of the process, which reproduce the factors, but also, as an obligatory component, the inertial properties of the process, the factors which will without fail hinder the attempts to convert the process to a different state. For every social process has powerful protective mechanisms. We are no longer speaking of the mass of psychological barriers which hinder the improvement of activity.

If we attempt to compile a list of the most urgent social rearrangements at the enterprise, it will be very substantial. The ideological work, the sociopsychological support of socialist competition, the economic and educational work of the administration, the work of the party organization, the trade union and Komsomol and the mass cultural and physical cultural work now need rearrangement. Here it is a matter not simply of improvement, but namely of reorganization, because many stagnant forms, standards and obsolete, ineffective measures have accumulated in the established types of activity. It is necessary to determine the direction of the main thrust, to select the process (or processes), the change of the parameters of which can provide a multiple effect, that is, can immediately influence the most important aspects of the social production life of the collective.

Sociologists are following with interest the attempts of academic sociology to elaborate a system of indicators of social development. Here the question often arises: Must indicators be spoken about now? What is more a system? Is it possible to plan social development without knowing the rhythms of the changes of specific social processes (if only for a 5-year period)? Is it possible to manage social development, social processes, often without having the most important thing--information about the process, about what sustains it and what slows it.

Many people say that the plans are unauthoritative, since they do not have legal confirmation. But what is to be confirmed, strictly speaking? What has been done at a guess? Without sociologists, without professional psychologists, without educators? A set of measures, which influence who knows what and how?

Very often, when pondering over social planning in the collective, we also come across something else. For many collectives in these plans must shift the emphasis from the rate of social development to the correction of omissions, to the elimination of what they did not finish earlier, to the unrealized possibilities, to those possibilities which could have, but did not become a reality.

In speaking about social development, now it is already impossible to avoid the way of life, the harmonious development of the individual, the reorganization of ideological work, it is impossible to ignore the changes of the social behavior of the workers in the spheres of daily life, leisure, the family, contacts, value orientations, needs, interests, aims, the stand of the individual and so forth. Is it possible that now one must not so much develop the needs of the workers as harmonize and balance them, by strengthening the reasonable needs? The intensification of ideological and educational work is also necessary for this. Is it possible in this case to imagine the improvement, the rearrangement of ideological work in the collective somewhere on the periphery of social planning, in the last section? For in the corresponding decree of the CPSU Central Committee it is directly stated: the course of the economic, political and social development of the country depends more and more on the achievements in this work. /The change of the parameters and content of social behavior in the basic spheres of the vital activity of the workers (labor, daily life, leisure, the family and so forth)--that is what the social development of the collective means./

The Program of Social Development

It is extremely difficult to formulate it. The regulation of social behavior is difficult and does not permit light swoops. Before changing something in a planned manner, it is necessary first to answer a number of pressing questions. First of all the program of the activity of all the institutions of the enterprise, which are responsible to one extent or another for educational influence, must be changed. The appeals to improve one's own work, which are directed to today's managers of shops, party organizers, trade union organizers and Komsomol organizers, do not yield anything. They are honest working people, who are kept very busy, incidentally, with basic work. The study of the problems of social development, and especially of the means of improving social processes is not the basic program of their activity, they simply do not have the time, and the training as well, for this. No interesting lectures will help. And only those who truly know modern production understand what a most difficult task this is--to incorporate in the existing program of the activity of the line personnel (if only the intermediate level) another, very complicated, program of personal participation in the management of social development. In reality, it will be necessary to "squeeze" it in, overcoming not only organizational, but first of all psychological difficulties. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated it well and simply--the inertia of economic thought. And it is impossible to begin if only the monitoring of social development, without having overcome it.

/The goal program approach is a convenient tool for the effective management of social development./ Its methodology has been set forth thoroughly enough in special literature. Therefore, let us enumerate merely the specific programs which we are now preparing. Some of them have already been tested: the management of the process of the adaptation of workers; the cultivation of a sense of personal and collective responsibility for the efficiency and quality of labor; the increase of the prestige of the main occupational groups, the party and economic aktiv, the Komsomol organization; the improvement of the recreational activity of the collective; the reorganization of the work of meetings for the achievement of the maximum emotional and psychological impact; the improvement of everyday morals.

Each of these programs is the result of the analysis of the peculiarities of the social development of the collective over the past three five-year plans, the interconnection of the various aspects of social production activity, the careful going over of the possible alternatives and scripts of further development. In essence, these are the directions of the main thrust, which will yield a real controllable result--the change of the activity of the collective in the most important directions for it of social development.

At present we are busy with the final selection of the programs and their coordination. Each of them includes specific projects and specific performers, measures, each of which has a strict target function and is oriented toward the achievement of a specific controllable result. In themselves the programs are nothing other than the social technology of the achievement of the goal-result. The development of such a technology is also the basis of the activity of the sociological service.

/An all-round sociologist, of course, is needed for such work, especially if it is a question of the manager of the service./ The sociologists should know everything about the social life of the collective and about the collective as a social organization, only then will there appear in industry a service such as has not yet existed in the history of industry--a service which manages social development.

All of the previously created systems of the management of the enterprise--even the latest, including those of the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant and the Kama Motor Vehicle Plant--were based on a single main program--the output of products. The management of social development, if it had been included in the organizational structures, as a rule was on their remote periphery. Even in the most modern ones, which are described, for example, by B. Z. Mil'ner, the social goals are set in an extremely limited manner. The point is that economists, production organizers, process engineers and so forth designed such structures. Sociologists and psychologists did not participate, and could not have.

Only now, when the existing organizational structures of management are being rearranged, has the real opportunity appeared for sociologists to intervene. And if not immediately, then in the future to support social management as all but the main component of the organizational structures. It is clear that no one can do this, except for plant sociologists and sociological services. Their knowledge, persistence, authority and ability to see in combination not only current affairs, but also the scheme as a whole, the entire future are necessary. But this also requires all-round specialists who know the theory of management, production, sociology and the psychology of collectives. The difficulty of the object also dictates the extent of the demands on whoever attempts to work with it.

With regard, as V. A. Skripov writes, to the army needed by the enterprise of sociologically competent people, who know how to use the "human factor" in technical and technological measures of production, here everything is simple: training at technical higher educational institutions must be introduced and intensified accordingly. Such work has already begun, one has only to wait until it yields appreciable results.

And the last thing we would like to say concerning V. A. Skripov's "Notes." Plant sociologists themselves should write the books for plant sociologists. Who, if not they, should elucidate the available experience and describe in all details the specific nature of their work. It is even better if several large services would undertake this and together would develop the concept of the activity of the sociological service at the enterprise. As for us, we are willing to start such joint work tomorrow, if you like.

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7807

CSO: 1800/318

NATIONAL

NEED FOR LEGAL PROPAGANDA SEEN

Moscow NAUCHNY KOMMUNIZM in Russian No 1, Jan-Feb 82 pp 74-77

[Article by A. Ye. Manokha, Candidate of philosophic sciences, docent:
"Certain Aspects of the Legal Education of Workers"]

[Excerpts] Civic observance of laws, decrees and other regulations and legal norms largely depends on the inculcation of respect for Soviet laws. L. I. Brezhnev stressed the need for "citizens of the USSR to be clearly aware of their rights and freedoms and of the ways and means of exercising them and to know how to employ these rights and freedoms in the interest of building communism...." (Brezhnev, L.I., "Lenin's Course: Speeches and Articles, Vol 6 p 545).

Sociological studies show that most people consider knowledge of the laws a prerequisite for lawful behavior. Thus, the question, "Does your knowledge of laws affect your observance of legal procedure?", was answered affirmatively by 76% of the respondents. The highest proportion (80.1 to 100) of the respondents who answered positively are persons who discharge public functions associated with active participation (at various levels and in various forms) in public life--that most important sphere of social creativity (deputies to the Soviets of people's deputies, people's assessors, members of comrades' courts, people's controllers, members of volunteer [vigilante] people's squads, and members of operative Komsomol detachments).

An important role in the legal education of workers is played by the steadily increasing extent of preventive law counseling provided to them. K. Marx pointed out: "The wise legislator will prevent crime so as not to have to punish for it" (Marx, K., and Engels, F., "Works," 2d edition, Vol 1, p 131). Soviet legislation firmly adheres to this principle. It proceeds from V. I. Lenin's dictum, formulated even before the victory of the Great October Revolution, that "the preventive significance of punishment inheres much more in its inevitability than in its severity" (Lenin, V. I., "Complete Collected Works," Vol 4, p 412).

An important role in the legal education of workers and strengthening of socialist law and order is played by law enforcement agencies, which guide themselves in their activities by the decisions of the CPSU congresses and the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee--in particular by the Committee's

resolution "On Improving Law Enforcement Work and Intensifying the Struggle Against Violations of Law" (1979). The Soviet militia loyally and devotedly serves the workers, the cause of the Communist party, and the lofty principles of socialist legality and humanism, and it conducts extensive educational work, primarily among the youth.

The forms of legal education named above at the same time represent forms of social creativity [civic activity], which is yet another convincing proof of the dialectical interrelationship of social creativity and legal education as a component part of the integral system of communist education of workers.

Legal propaganda is actively conducted both by law enforcement agencies and public organizations, especially the organizations of the "Znaniye" [Knowledge] Society. Thus, in 1978 in the Ukrainian SSR alone the propagandists of that society delivered 422,000 lectures and conducted more than 400,000 talks elucidating aspects of the development of Soviet statehood and democracy and of the further strengthening of public and labor discipline; it explained various legal norms, etc (see Oksamytnyy, V. V., "Legal Education as an Important Factor in the Formation of the Socially Active Individual." Kiev, 1979, p 58

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1336

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NATIONAL

INTEREST IN CHURCH BELLS REPORTED

[Editorial Report] Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 2, February 1982, carries on pages 20-23 a 3500-word interview with V.N. Kuznetsov, the Soviet Union's leading collector of bells, entitled "The Beauty of Sounding Metal." In response to questions, Kuznetsov reports on the growing interest in bells of all types--and particularly church bells--in the USSR. The article contains a picture of a recent exhibition of such bells at the Soviet Union's Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy.

THEFT OF CHURCH PROPERTY WILL BE PUNISHED

[Editorial Report] Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 2, February 1982, carries on page 34 a 1750-word article by Ya. Shestopol entitled "Icons in the Haystack." The article recounts the tracking down of three thieves of church property in Latvia. According to the author, the thieves had concentrated on church property because they believed that the clergy would be reluctant to report such thefts to the militia and that the militia in turn would be less interested in investigating such thefts. In fact, the article reports, the militia carefully tracked them down; and the three thieves received lengthy prison sentences.

CSO: 1800/392

REGIONAL

VATCHENKO LAUDS UKRAINE DEVELOPMENT, SOVIET UNITY

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by A. Vatchenko, Chairman of the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet: "In the Constellation of Fraternal Republics"]

[Excerpts] There has never been in the history of mankind a more viable and fruitful comity of nations than that established in our country upon the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The entire history of development of our Union shines with bright pages of the consolidation and strengthening of the brotherhood, friendship, and cooperation among all the nations and nationalities of this country.

The Leninist friendship of the peoples of the USSR--this great achievement of socialism--is the mighty prime mover of the Soviet society. It rests on a solid foundation--the commonality of the economic, political, and spiritual interests of the socialist nations, the unity of their tasks in the struggle for a common goal, for the victory of communism. Under Soviet rule the sacred feeling of belonging to a single family of nations and a clear awareness of belonging to the great multi-nationality army of builders of the new society, have grown and jelled in the consciousness of multi-nationality masses. The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On the 60th Anniversary of Establishment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" declares: "The nations of the soviets have become convinced by first-hand experience that their union multiplies their strength and accelerates socio-economic development."

Within the friendly family of Soviet republics the Ukrainian SSR, too, has taken a tremendous stride forward in its political, economic, and social development. It has become a republic with a highly developed industry, intensive agriculture, and a leader in science and culture. The economy of the Soviet Ukraine is an inseparable component part of the integral vigorously growing economy of the country as a whole. In the last two five-year periods alone the volume of industrial output increased by 72 percent. Currently output in this republic is greater by a factor of 3.5 than the output of our entire country in 1940. The volume of agricultural production has more than tripled compared with the pre-revolutionary period.

The historic fate of the Ukraine, like that of the other Union republics, clearly reflects the tremendous creative power and profound wisdom of the nationality policy of the CPSU. Faithful to its Leninist principles, our party has always

provided concrete assistance to all nations of this country during the Civil War years, the period of socialist construction, during the Great Patriotic War, as well as while defending the achievements of the Revolution.

On the initiative of V.I. Lenin 32,000 Red Guards workers, soldiers, and sailors were dispatched from Soviet Russia in December 1917 and January 1918 to defend Soviet rule in the Ukraine. In 1922, following Lenin's appeal for "Everything for the Donbass," and upon the initiative of the Russian brothers, volunteer builders from all the republics hastened toward the Donbass in order to help reconstruct the destroyed mines and plants. [And following World War II] representatives of all nationalities rebuilt from ruins and ashes the Ukrainian cities, villages, enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses that had been destroyed by the Hitlerites.

Such mutual assistance of Soviet peoples manifests itself in every domain of our life. The common responsibility for the triumph of the great Leninist cause, for the economic flowering of the country, is the cement binding together into a single and solid family all the classes, nations, and nationalities of our great socialist Homeland. The creative power of our mighty union consists precisely in that each republic works for the entire country, while the entire country works for each republic.

The utilization of the creative potential of the Soviet peoples in their common creative labor, in the implementation of tasks of communism-building, is actively promoted by socialist democracy, which affords to every citizen broad opportunities for participating in the management of state and public affairs. In the land of the soviets, socialist democracy has every chance to flourish and the statehood of the Union is linked by unbreakable bonds of unity to the statehoods of the national republics. The entire process of development of the society in the advanced stage of socialism, its progress toward the outposts of communism, represents at the same time the historic process of development of socialist democracy, of refinements in the political system of the Soviet society.

The workers of Soviet Ukraine are preparing to welcome the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR with new feats of labor in fulfilling the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks ensuing from the decisions of the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at that Plenum, and the decisions of the Sixth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The foundation of labor for this fulfillment has already been laid in the first year of the 11th five-year plan period, by assuring the further development of the economy and the improvements in the material welfare and cultural level of the life of the nation.

In all its beauty and full bloom of its powers, Soviet Ukraine, the equal among equals in the constellation of the sister republics, walks to welcome the great and joyous holiday--the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR.

REGIONAL

INFORMATION PROCESSING IN MOLDAVIAN PARTY ORGANIZATIONS DESCRIBED

Kishinev KOMMUNIST MOLDAVII in Russian No 1, Jan 82 pp 31-36

[Article by V. Golub, head of the party information sector at the department of organizational and party work, Moldavian CP Central Committee: "Improve Party Information"]

[Excerpts] Properly organized information is a major means of improving the scientific level and effectiveness of the party's work. Operative, comprehensive, and systematic information from the top and from the bottom enables the party organs to keep closer track of the activities of the primary organizations, make greater allowance for the concerns and moods of various categories of the population, focus attention on the solution of the most topical problems, avoid shortcomings and oversights, and propagate positive experience. At present such information has become an effective management tool and means of education and supervision.

Party-related information is, as a rule, addressed to party organizations, committees, and members. But this does not mean that it is confined to intra-party topics. As the prime mover of the Soviet society, the CPSU should keep abreast of all events in the country's life. Hence, in the broader plane, party-related information deals with all aspects of the party, social, and production life of the collectives, and it is designed for both party members and non-party members. This is quite natural. The CPSU carries out its historic mission together with the masses and in their interests, and it is vitally interested that all Soviet people know about its affairs and plans and have their own judgment of them. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the 26th congress that "It is highly important to inform all Soviet people about the party's activities. Publicity about the work of the party organizations is an effective means of consolidating the bonds between the party and the masses."

Problems of further improving intra-party information and enhancing its effectiveness constantly lie in the focus of attention of the Moldavian CP Central Committee and the city and rayon party committees as well as the primary party organizations. These problems are periodically considered at sessions of the Moldavian CP Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat, as well as at those of the city and rayon party committee bureaus. The formation of party-information sectors with non-staff personnel at all party committees of the republic has markedly helped to improve the related situation. A charter for

such sectors has been approved, and the list of matters on which the Central Committee should invariably be kept posted by the party committees has been determined.

To make its work better known to the public, the Moldavian CP Central Committee regularly informs the local party organs, the aktiv and all party members on the course of the fulfillment of party and government decisions and on the tasks facing the republic's party organization. It has become a tradition for members and candidate members of the Central Committee to appear at meetings of party members, in labor collectives and conferences with city and party committee secretaries, and on "unified days of political information." The city and rayon party committees consistently keep the Moldavian CP Central Committee posted about the progress of the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges, responses of workers to major domestic and foreign events, patriotic feats and initiatives of workers and kolkhoz members, and the moral-political atmosphere within the labor collectives. The incoming information is widely utilized to enhance the effectiveness of organizational and political work and to determine the optimal ways and means of implementing current tasks as well as to adopt correct and scientifically substantiated decisions on these tasks.

Guiding themselves by the directives of the CPSU Central Committee to further intensify the militancy of the primary party organizations, the city and rayon party committees actively resort to on-the-spot checks as the most reliable and effective means of obtaining information on the situation and activities of the local party organizations. The Slobodzeyskiy rayon party committee, for example, periodically dispatches to the rayon's farms special brigades headed by committee secretaries and department heads to monitor the situation at the collectives and provide on-the-spot assistance to primary party organizations and economic administrators in drafting and implementing measures to eliminate the uncovered shortcomings. The Kagul'skiy, Kamenskiy, Orgeyevskiy and other rayon party committees have introduced the practice of comprehensive inspections of the organizational-party and ideological performance of local party organizations by workers of the party apparatus and the party aktiv.

Another widely introduced technique is sending information cards at the end of each month from primary party organizations to the city and rayon party committees. These cards provide information on measures taken or being planned: monitoring and news bulletin boards and display stands, timeline charts for submission of information by primary party organizations to the higher party levels and for cessation of monitoring, schedules for visits to primary party organizations by higher-level party workers.

There has been a steady increase, year after year, in the number of party committees which introduced the rule of listening at plenums to information reports by city and rayon party committee members on fulfillment of party decisions and their functional obligations. All this, on the one hand, places the activities of the elected offices under the control of the rank-and-file party membership and on the other, such information helps communists to better orient themselves in particular situations and contributes to strengthening party and state discipline and eliminating shortcomings.

The city and rayon party committees base their work on the most varied sources of information: personal impressions, minutes of party committee meetings; letters, critical comments, suggestions, and questions raised by workers; reports on various problems of party activity; state statistical data, comments by the press, radio, and television; findings of sociological studies, etc. But whatever the source of information, it becomes an important tool for making party work more effective and worthwhile only when analytic and practical activities are properly combined. That is why it is so necessary to assess properly the nature of the incoming documents and verbal messages and to select from them the most characteristic and typical elements which would serve to draw general conclusions.

The quality and content of information handling largely depend on the organizational structure of the handling service. This structure has now been clearly worked out. Party information sectors containing non-staff personnel (400 party members) have been attached to the organizational departments of city and rayon party committees. These sectors are, as a rule, headed by instructors from organizational departments. They operate on the basis of a plan which is a component element of the plan of operations of the organizational departments. The range of problems handled by these sectors has been determined. They prepare information for higher-level party organs and reference information for the party committee heads, study and generalize the experience in party work, interpret critical comments and proposals by party members, process minutes of meetings and other information sources, keep files and dossiers, develop forms and methods of improving the processing of party-related information, train the information aktiv, and perform various other important activities.

At the level of the primary party organizations the handling of intra-party information is done directly by secretaries, party committee and bureau members. They are usually assigned as assistants party members delegated especially for this purpose and called "party information providers." At present about 6,500 such party information providers operate within the republic's primary party organizations. Their duties include assessment of worker responses to important political events and the decisions of the party and government; analysis of questions received from workers; operative information on valuable patriotic undertakings and advanced knowhow; provision of information on intra-party and mass-political activities; and submission of information cards to party committees. Non-staff sectors or groups of party information providers coordinating all information processing have been set up at many large party organizations.

The people who handle the information processing are not mere clerks but political workers. They are able to review from the documents the varied life of local party organizations. The prompt posing of new questions sometimes depends on their initiative, experience, and knowledge. Hence, every party committee is concerned about selecting trained and mature party workers to handle information. It is a mistake to think, however, that once the non-staff information sectors are set up under the city and rayon party committees, information handling can be transferred onto the shoulders of this small group of party members who, moreover, handle it without being regular staff members. The

collection, analysis and interpretation of information is an important ingredient of all organizing work of the party committee, a vital matter to all of its staff.

Attention should also be paid to organizing theoretical and practical training of the information-handling aktiv. This training should be not general but specific: what sources to utilize, how to analyze and assess discrete facts, how to select the typical from the complex whole, how to infer correct conclusions, and, finally, how to prepare terse but pithy and to-the-point information. For example, the Tiraspol' and Bel'tsy city party committees and the Kotovski and Slobodzeyskiy rayon party committees conduct differentiated seminars for party information providers, that is, seminars differentiated by groups of party organizations.

Further improvements in intra-party information handling as a management tool and as a means of education and control are a major prerequisite for elevating the level of organizational and political work with the masses and refining the style and methods of the management of all economic and cultural construction.

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1386

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REGIONAL

SHIFT FROM UZBEK KHUTOR TO SETTLEMENTS OBSTRUCTED

Khutor Construction Continues

Tashkent SOVIET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 14 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Khorezm Oblast correspondent F. Zohidov: "From Khutors to Comfortable Settlements"]

[Text] How are republic party and government decisions aimed at rebuilding villages along city lines being carried out in Khorezm Oblast? What are the achievements and what are the shortcomings in this area? When will the construction of new homes on khutor farms be finished? What is hindering the solution to these problems? This article by our oblast correspondent is devoted precisely these questions.

To the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 20th CPUz Congress, special stress was laid on the extreme importance of the task of firmly and consistently waging the struggle to eliminate disparities in living conditions and socioeconomic areas between city and village. This problem is always at the center of attention of the republic party and government.

It is well known that on 29 May 1972 the Central Committee of the CPUz and the Council of Ministers of the UzSSR issued a decree "On measures to eliminate the khutor system and radically improve capital construction in republic villages." A long-term socioeconomic program for rebuilding villages found its expression in this decree. In the period since then, a large volume of constructive work has been done in the area of rebuilding villages along city lines in the republic, including in Khorezm Oblast.

Concrete plans were worked out for eliminating isolated villages and khutors and for building modern residential settlements, and implementation of the designated measures was placed under constant supervision. A stronger material base, brought about by the economic development of collective and state farms, an increase in capability of construction organizations and the large material and technical aid of the state, all made it possible to greatly boost capital construction in the villages.

the appearance of oblast villages has changed in the 9 years since the decree of the republic party and government. Khutors have decreased; comfortable settlements along city lines have increased. In the language of figures, 1,754 of the previous 4,727 khutors were eliminated and 268 comfortable settlements were built. Living conditions of farmers in these settlements which, built according to the main plan, have standard homes, consumer services, public enterprises, cultural and medical institutions, is not behind those in the cities. As a result of the elimination of khutors, more than a thousand hectares of land was freed for cultivation. Bringing electricity, radio, gas, water and other communications to more populated points saved several hundred thousand rubles in capital and materials compared to costs for such services to isolated villages.

Rebuilding villages is being carried out over all. During the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans, the scale of capital construction in villages grew, and 317 million rubles worth of production and public service projects were launched. In kolkhoz villages, 1.66 million square meters housing, schools for 46,000 students, kindergartens and nurseries for 15,000 children, public service, medical, trade and cultural branches were finished.

Many village settlements in the oblast are equivalent to cities from the viewpoints of architectural design and living conditions. The central settlements of kolkhozes imeni Narimanov in Bagat Rayon, imeni Akhunbabayev in Khanka Rayon, imeni Frunze in Khiva Rayon, "Partiya 19s yezdi" kolkhoz in Shavat Rayon, and "Kommuna" and "Leninizm" kolkhozes in Gurlen Rayon, can be taken as proof of our statement.

Kolkhoz "Order of Lenin imeni Akhunbabayev, is the most renowned and the most economically powerful farm not only in Khanka Rayon but in the oblast. Khutors were eliminated on the kolkhoz and comfortable settlements were built. The main settlement in the village center is similar in appearance to a city. 1,100 workers are served by a cultural palace with 600 seats, a library, a museum of kolkhoz history, a summer movie theater, two schools for 1,144 students, a kindergarten-nursery for 280 children, a service combine, a drugstore, a canteen, a cafe and restaurant, and a trade center. Installation of a memorial to heroes who perished in the Great Patriotic War has been completed. A children's hospital and sanatorium was constructed in a place with a nice view. This exemplary village was awarded a first place diploma by the UzSSR Exhibit of Economic Achievements as the best village settlement in 1980.

Nowadays, collective and state farms which obtain record cotton and rice yields and achieve good indicators in the area of economic development, along with similarly exemplary farms as kolkhoz imeni Akhunbabayev, which can serve as models for rebuilding villages along city lines, are increasing in the oblast. It is not without reason that schools of progressive experience have been opened in such farms. When measured, the positive gains are not bad. Actually, comfortable settlements are a beautiful part of our country and an example of our prosperous life.

It must be acknowledged that the pace of eliminating khutors and rebuilding villages along city lines is not at the level of current demand. Decrees

issued and measures designated in this area are not being satisfactorily carried out. Plans for moving the rural population in the oblast from khutors to settlements are not being carried out. Only 53 percent of the assignments in this field were executed last year. It is impossible to defend with any excuse whatsoever the fact that the 10th Five-Year Plan for eliminating khutors and moving households into new settlements was fulfilled by only 30 percent in Khazarasp Rayon and 46 percent in Bagat Rayon. Construction of settlements on the basis of the main plan is slack on "Partiya 21 s"yezdi" kolkhoz and kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Khazarasp Rayon and on "Kommuna" and "Pobeda" kolkhozes in Bagat Rayon.

Various economic leaders in the oblast have talked a lot about the superior aspects of building contemporary settlements, but they have pursued quite another line in practice. On one hand, splendid houses are being put up in comfortable settlements, and on the other hand, construction of new residences is also continuing on khutors. Kolkhoz leaders see this, but pretend they do not or look on with apathy toward violations of the main plan and allowed housing construction in isolated villages and khutors in Khazarasp, Bagat, Khanka and Urgench Rayons. For example, on kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Khazarasp Rayon, 11 residences were built without blueprints or plans in 1979 and 7 in 1980, while 16 such residences were built on "Partiya 21s"yezdi" kolkhoz. One also encounters cases of housing construction on "Kommuna" kolkhoz in Bagat Rayon, "Oktyabr' 40 yilligi" and "Pobeda" kolkhozes in Khanka Rayon, and kolkhozes imeni Engel's and Kalinin in Urgench Rayon.

It is astonishing that many families that have moved to new settlements are not giving up their houses on the khutors. They are obstructing the elimination of khutors. As a result, the way is being opened to theft of public land. Such cases have still not been halted on kolkhoz imeni Kuybyshev in Gurlen Rayon, kolkhoz imeni Akhunbabayev in Urgench Rayon, and some other farms.

If the situation continues in this fashion, it is perfectly clear that it will be impossible to eliminate khutors in the coming years. Fine, but what has to be done? There is only one way: stop violations of the main plan and strictly prohibit housing construction on khutors. The Construction and Architecture Department of the Oblast Executive Committee, the Oblast Agricultural Production Administration, and its organs in various places, must firmly supervise observance of the main plan in construction. The role and responsibility of architects must increase in this matter.

At the same time, it should be said that a vitally important task is to increase the activities and capabilities of the main contracting organizations involved in village construction. The time has come to strengthen the bases of the "Obkolkhozstroy" Trust and Village Construction Trust No 21, and to conclusively solve the problem of providing better supplies of skilled builders, technical equipment, and construction materials to their sections in the rayon.

Construction work on newly organized sovkhoses is also in disarray. The "Khorezmsovkhosstroy" and "Khorezmvodstroy" Trusts are not paying serious

attention to fully carrying out construction work in villages. Of what use is it when residences are built, but gas, water, sewage and radio are not extended to them? There are still farms without bathhouses or seamstress shops [atel'ye]. Few children's facilities or sports structures are being built.

It may be that present capabilities of construction organizations do not make it possible to implement at a quick pace plans for rebuilding villages, but then why is not sufficient attention being paid to developing housing construction cooperative societies? It will suffice to say that at the present time their contribution coincides with only 1 percent of the total construction volume. The formation of housing construction cooperatives on every kolkhoz is now a task that has reached its maturity.

Plans have been made to eliminate 1,050 khutors and to hold housewarmings for 7,400 families on new settlements in the oblast during the 11th Five-Year Plan. In order for these plans to be fully realized, all necessary measures must be taken. Building comfortable settlements along city lines plays an extremely important role in better satisfying the living requirements of farmers and in perfecting the Soviet way of life in villages.

Obispolkom Oversees Khutor Elimination

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 26 Sep 81 p 2

[Report in the "Following SOVET OZBEKISTONI Materials" column]

[Text] "From Khutors to Comfortable Settlements." In an article printed (in this year's 14 August issue of the newspaper) with that title, it was pointed out that a large volume of construction work is being realized in Khorezm Oblast in the area of rebuilding villages along city lines. Along with this, it was revealed in the article that plans for moving the oblast's rural population from khutors to settlements are not being fulfilled, that construction of settlements on the basis of the main plan in farms in a number of rayons is lacking, that construction work on newly organized sovkhozes is in disarray, and that other shortcomings exist.

The Executive Committee of the Khorezm Oblast Soviet sent the following reply to our editorial office in regard to the article:

"The facts cited in the article are true. The problem of eliminating the khutor system in the oblast had previously been discussed at a session of the oblast soviet, and necessary measures had been adopted to deal with this problem.

The Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies instructed the executive committees of local soviets to put an end to shortcomings being permitted in construction work and in making village settlements comfortable.

In the near future, housing construction cooperatives will be organized on all kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in rayon centers of the oblast.

Construction Trust No 21, "Obkolkhozstroy," "Khorezmvodstroy," and "Khorezmsovkhozvodstroy" Trusts were assigned the tasks of improving the quality of their industrial capabilities.

The problem of eliminating khutors, constructing settlements of the future, and making them comfortable, will be under the constant supervision of leaders of divisions and offices of the Oblast Executive Committee, of soviet and economic organs, and of oblast construction and planning organizations."

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REGIONAL

UZBEK PARTY-ECONOMIC AKTIV ON CONSTRUCTION

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Jan 82 p 1

[UzTAG (Uzbekistan Telegraph Agency) report on meeting of Party-economic aktiv: "Focus Attention on Underway Projects"]

[Text] On January 28, a meeting of the republican Party-economic aktiv was held in Tashkent. It was attended by the secretaries of oblast, city and rayon Party committees, the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the Karakalpakskaya ASSR and of oblast, city and rayon Soviet executive committees, executives and secretaries of Party organizations of ministries, departments, construction, installation and design organizations, enterprises of the building materials and construction industries, foremost construction workers, trade union and Komsomol functionaries, and officials of People's Control bodies.

The meeting was opened by I. B. Usmankhodzhayev, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR.

The meeting considered the results of the work of collectives of construction, installation and design organizations and enterprises of the building materials and construction industries for 1981 and problems of implementing the 1982 socialist pledges in the light of the decisions of the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The keynote report was delivered by A. A. Gromov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party.

The following people spoke in the debate on the report: U. U. Umarov, first secretary of the Tashkent City Party Committee, M. Rakhimov, secretary of the Andizhanskii Oblast Party Committee, S. A. Omerov, Minister of Construction of the Uzbek SSR, I. I. Chernoshtan, manager of the "Karakalpakvodstroy" [Karakalpakian Water Construction] Trust of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Water Resources, N. R. Radzhabov, Minister of Rural Construction of the republic, V. Kh. Kuchkarov, leader of a finishing-work brigade, Kh. A. Shagazatov, Uzbek SSR Minister of Installation and Special Construction Work, L. Ya. Terman, chief of the "Dzhizakstroy" [Dzhizak Construction] Association, N. R. Khumrayev, chief of Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy [Central Asian irrigation and sovkhos construction trust], N. G. Kurbanov, Chairman of the Uzbek SSR Goskomvodstroy [State Waterworks Construction Committee], E. A. Taymazov,

First Deputy Minister of Light Industry of the republic, and L. G. Tokarchuk, leader of a tunneling brigade of the "Tashmetrostroy" [Tashkent Subway Construction] Trust.

It was noted in the report and speeches that the working people of Uzbekistan, who are implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU congress and the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, are waging a persistent struggle to raise the effectiveness and quality of construction, improve construction output and introduce the achievements of scientific and technical progress. Organizational and mass political work has become more forceful, thousands of workers have supported the patriotic "Two 5-Year Periods in One" initiative of the 15 renowned construction workers of the republic, and socialist competition for a deserving meeting of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR has acquired great scope.

A complex of measures has been implemented to intensify construction output and speed up construction. In 1981, all construction workers went over to a new system of economic management: their work is now planned and evaluated according to construction commodity output. Last year, 2/3 of the capital investments were put into underway projects, which in considerable measure contributed to the faster completion of their construction. Such major projects were commissioned as the sulfuric acid facility at the Almalvskii chemical works, new capacities at the Tashkent Aviation Production Association imeni Chkalov, and the Mubarekskii gas extraction and processing complex.

The construction of enterprises of the republic's light industry is developing at an especially fast pace. Last year new capacities went into operation at the Andizhan and Fergana textile mills, the Papskii nonwoven fabrics mill, the Margilanskii "Atlas" association of [avrovyykh] fabrics, and the first section of the Dzhizakskii cotton-spinning mill. Thirteen subsidiaries went into operation in small towns and communities. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, sent warm, heartfelt greetings to all the participants in the construction of light-industry enterprises in the Uzbek SSR on the occasion of the successful implementation of their 1981 socialist pledges.

Tens of thousands of families have moved into new apartments, and new schools, kindergartens, medical, cultural and personal services establishments have opened their doors. Tens of thousands of hectares of new irrigated lands have been developed and many animal husbandry facilities, poultry factories and poultry farms have been built.

This year the republic's construction workers face new great tasks. Major industrial projects, more than 6,000,000 square meters of housing, schools with facilities for 92,000 students, preschool establishments for 32,000 children, new hospitals and clinics will be commissioned. In accordance with the decisions of the 26th Party congress and the Basic Guidelines for the Development of the National Economy in the 11th 5-Year Plan, special attention is being given to the construction and commissioning of enterprises for the production of goods for the people.

The participants in the meeting emphasized that the solution of these problems will require the maximum concentration of forces and resources, high organization and discipline, and thorough engineering preparation of construction output. In accordance with the demands of the November (1981) CC CPSU Plenum, maximum attention is being given to underway projects, to reducing unfinished construction and improving the quality of construction and installation work. Further improvement of planning and the rapid, comprehensive introduction of such a progressive form of work organization as brigade contracts are highly important reserves for raising the effectiveness of construction output.

The socialist pledges of collectives of construction, installation and design organizations and enterprises of the building materials and construction industries for 1982 were adopted at the meeting.

The meeting was addressed by Sh. T. Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU, First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan.

The meeting was attended by members and candidate members of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party, Ye. Aytmuratov, I. G. Anisimkin, L. I. Grekov, M. M. Musakhanov, T. N. Osetrov, A. U. Salimov, N. D. Khudayberdiyev, N. M. Makhmudova, and L. N. Melkumov, A. D. Dmitriyev, deputy chief of a department of the CC CPSU, G. M. Orlov, Vice-Chairmen of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic, Vice-Chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Minister R. Kh. Abdullayeva, K. A. Akhmedov, V. P. Yesin, M. T. Tursunov, and A. R. Khodzhayev, and V. F. Bryunin, Deputy Minister of Installation and Special Construction Work of the USSR.

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UZBEK LITERATURE, NATIONALIST NOVEL DECRIED

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 Feb 82 p 1

[Lead editorial: "Toward a Lofty Ideology for Our Literature"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] The moral life of the brilliant Soviet society is extremely rich and meaningful. Within, the ever-living Marxist-Leninist directives serve us as guiding stars. When viewed in this light, the 26th CPSU Congress is Marxism-Leninism in action. Today, the whole world recognizes this. The congress, of its own accord, placed our literature and art, which is both profoundly international and multinational, at the center of public attention along with other important social development problems.

Our thoughtful and profound Soviet literature, which derives its spirit from our Communist worldview and is inspired by the historical optimism peculiar to our social structure, has many marvelous examples of devoted service to the constructive, creative people who are building the most just society on the face of the earth. Our collective socialist culture, which came into existence based on creative mutual enrichment through all the cultures of the peoples of our nation, is enriching the storehouse of world culture with beautiful pearls.

The Communist Party attaches a high value to the role of creative intellectuals, to the people of literature and art. Art and literature, nourished by the lofty party spirit and the spirit of service to the people, has become the vigorous instrument of communist education. The wise words of the great Lenin have in our time fully found their mark: /"This literature will serve the millions and tens of millions of workers who are the flower of the nation and the possessors of its strength and future."/ Now, works of literature and art have become the property of the masses.

The fact that our people have become highly cultured, diversely knowledgeable, and the true owners of our country has created incomparable conditions for the development of our literature and art. The role of literature and art is extremely great in conveying the duty of our society in economic development, in formulating a scientific view of the world and the position of an active life among the Soviet people, and in training them to be morally confident and highly cultured. It is necessary that Soviet literature, nourished by optimism

and the life-giving Communist Party, serve as a source of joy and inspiration to the millions of workers, that it express their will, their thoughts and feelings, their wants and desires, and that it become an important means for perfecting the people in the ideological and moral sense.

In recent years, the thematic scope of our republic's writers has greatly expanded, and their esthetic skills have increased. Uzbekistan's literary figures have given pleasure to our people with marvelous novels, narratives, poems, dramas, and literary criticism. Most importantly, contemporary topics have taken a leading place in their creative work. In these works socialist realism, the Soviet people's courage to work, their rich moral wealth and noble inclinations, and the firm, unbreakable friendship, life-giving patriotism, and proletarian internationalism of the peoples of the USSR are reflected profoundly and brilliantly.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works; "Malaya Zemlya," "Resurrection," "Virgin Land," and "Reminiscences" have exerted and continue to exert a huge influence on all types and genres of our literature.

The fiery revolutionary poet and founder of Uzbek Soviet literature, Hamza Hakimzade Niyazi, provided a model of active participation in cultural and political life. Hundreds of our writers and poets such as Oybek, Ghafur Gulom, Usaid Alimjan, Sharaf Rashidov, Sulfia, Sergei Borodin, Uyghun, and Nazir Safarov have courageously followed this tradition. Because of the vigorous and abundant creativity of these and other of our literary figures, literary affairs have become a part of party and public affairs.

The good fortune of Soviet writers lies in the fact that they are learning the art of skillfully connecting the realm of the imagination with the specifics of practical work of our beloved party. /"The Soviet people are thirsty for art. It is known that sometimes it is not easy to go to a good play, to buy an interesting book, or to get into an exhibition. However, this respect and love for art demands that the artist sense his great responsibility to his own people. Living for the benefit of the people, sharing in their joys and sorrows, recreating life's truth and humanistic ideas, being an active participant in Communist construction; these are the things of which serious creation and serious party thinking are comprised."/

These words spoken in the report of the 26th CPSU Congress serve as guide and charter for all of our artists. When we approach the problem from this position, we see that in Uzbek Soviet literature several timely works have been produced in recent years, such as the huge tableaux: "Kudratli Tulkin" (Strong Falcon), "Hazreti Insan" (His Excellency Mankind), "Memor" (The Architect), "Himmat" (Pity), "Beronlarda Bordek Halovat" (Comforts Like Being in Storms), "Yulduzli tunlar" (Starry Nights), and "Ulegbek Hazinasi" (A Treasury of Wisdom).

These stories and journalistic works clearly describe the heroic working class, the great peasants, and the intellectuals of technology who figured heroically in the victories following the industrial revolution. A group of poems expressing with profound art the beautiful feelings of our contemporaries

ing in this group. These works have taken a fitting place in the treasury of our precious Soviet literature. They have acquired stature as a model for the literature of the fraternal peoples.

The people always esteem art and literature, which instill faith in our communist ideology and carry on an irreconcilable struggle against all views alien to our ideology. This makes art responsible for an enormously huge task. It is summoned to clarify with sensitivity all progressive things in our lives of socialist art and literature, and to depict brilliantly and artistically the beauty of the world in which we live--that is to say, the great aims and ideas of the creators of the new society. In the era of the great soviets, the artist actively struggles for the revolutionary recreation of the world. It is necessary to develop the variegated forms and methods of the esthetic creation of our literature and art, to faithfully represent in an honest and independent way the lives of the Soviet people and socialist reality, and to inspire our people, who are working in a self-sacrificing way toward reaching lofty and noble goals--toward new and heroic deeds.

For this reason, every opportunity has been created for us. The Uzbek SSR CP Central Committee is showing great solicitude toward artists. The number of literary awards given to the very best works has been increased. Awards given in the names of renowned Uzbek writers have been instituted. A special journal entitled "Yashlik" (Youth) has begun to appear. The decision to publish an eight-volume encyclopedia of the literature and art of the Uzbek SSR is a great event in our cultural life. Publications, newspapers and journals, television and radio--all the tools of mass communication and propaganda--have been pressed into the service of transmitting prose and poetry. Author's works are being distributed by the thousands. Teachers who come together in numerous circles in our cities and villages always await with great sincerity and impatience the new, fine works created by our artists. In plants and factories they await impatiently the writings of creative people. It is the sacred duty of the men of the pen to respond to this love and to respect the people and partly by creating works on a lofty, refined level.

To refined literature, which is respected by the masses, there is absolutely no room for purposelessness. In the development of contemporary literary currents, isolated purposeless works that do not respond to contemporary needs have made an appearance. Mamadali Mahmudov's novel "Ulmas Koyalar" (Immortal) (1951) published in the journal SHARQ YULDUZI (Star of the East) is an example of this purposelessness. Generally, every esthetic work must be oriented toward a definite aim, and its general view must be strong and clear. It is essential that the author know what he is writing, what he is glorifying, what he trusts, and what he is striving for. However, in "Ulmas Koyalar" past historical conditions are not realistically portrayed. In reconstructing the youth some confusion is allowed. It is difficult to know which classes and social groups his heroes represent. It is possible to encounter the same features in the prose and poetry of other writers.

We must not forget that the party cannot view uncritically the goal orientation of the work of our writers. Thus, some writers, unable to get their objectively bankrupt and underdeveloped works to pass one editorial board,

try to pass them by taking them to another board to publish them. Only the writer who is demanding upon his own creativity deserves the respect of the people and the party. It is essential that our literature and art actively help in fully displaying the creative strengths of the Soviet person to the highest degree. On the artist who deeply senses his responsibility before the people can mobilize all of the opportunities offered by literature and art to this end.

The CPSU Central Committee's decree "Concerning Literary-Esthetic Criticism" did a great service in theoretically indicating the traditions of contemporary Soviet literature's development, of analyzing concrete events and facts, of profoundly studying our rich classical heritage, of working out the problems of the relations among the national literatures of the peoples of the USSR, and of strengthening their unique international foundations. However, to put the demands and principles of this decree into effect, much must still be done. The aims and esthetics of literary work must be enhanced in a way which is morally and organically related; this need is still urgent because our critics have not always sufficiently respected this demand.

A group of discussions on the problems of our literature, and concerning the hero of our times have furnished proof of the beginnings of a perceptible invigoration in literary criticism. However, sometimes critics and authors hold discussions for their own aggrandizement.

The Communist Party lays great responsibility and weighty duties before the artist. It will continue ceaselessly to struggle against purposelessness in whatever form, against confusion in world views, and against a lack of clarity in evaluating isolated events and periods. It is necessary that colorless, mediocre, esthetically weak works never be hidden beneath the apparent timeliness of a table of contents. In truth, it is necessary that the heroes of the esthetic novel be people who, in the national and world meaning, put ideas into action, that they be doers, that they be originators of activity, that they distinguish themselves in creative work, and that they be ceaseless strugglers for the victory of justice and good.

In this respect, we are seriously concerned for the good name of the A.S. Topol'skiy Institute for Language and Literature of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, which is a large, scholarly center in our republic. Here, a large group of scholars and specialists (among them are 18 doctors and 91 candidates) are serving. To be sure, the Institute's collective has done some work in discharging their responsibilities to literature. However, the strengths of this large center of scholarship are not being mobilized to solve urgent problems. The minute amount of scholarly research devoted to studying the problems of contemporary Soviet literature and philology is amazing. Some scholars are retreating from the class position in evaluating literary currents recent to the revolution. The Tashkent Gorkom recently discussed the work of the Institute's party organization in struggling for the party mindedness of literature against the appearance of purposelessness and the retreat from class positions, and acted quite correctly in exposing and correcting these tendencies.

The role of a strong, creative union--the Uzbek Writers Union and its creative soviets--is enormous in guaranteeing the lofty estheticism and purposeful strength of our literature. It is necessary that new works be widely discussed at the meetings of our creative Union's soviets, and that attention be given to their estheticism and purposefulness. It is necessary that every work that passed during these discussions be reexamined to determine how it was passed and how the statements and proposals which were made were viewed. At this point the editorial boards of journals must implement demanding standards with regard to authors and publishers.

Soviet literature is following a great, brilliant path; it is doing trend-setting work in creating clear images of our contemporaries. The Marxist-Leninist theory of creating works nourished by lofty ethics, purposeful strength, and the spirit of internationalism, along with the historical decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress serve as guiding stars. /"Our Party has prudent and respectful relations with the creative intellectuals; it directs them toward analyzing their lofty, creative duty. This gives them the opportunity to reapply their creative strength; to elevate society's moral life. There is no doubt that the experts of Soviet culture give us pleasure by their esthetic-creative discoveries."/

May these words which were spoken from the podium of the 26th Congress for the benefit of the Soviet writers spur writers and artists to new, creative summits.

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RESPONDING TO WORKERS IMPORTANT PART OF SOVIETS WORK

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 17 February 1982 carries on page 2 an 1100-word article by A. Yeremenko, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Semeyskaya Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies, on the need to improve responses to workers petitions and suggestions. The article is published under the regular rubric "In the New Age of Soviet Work."

The people of the Soviet Union hold all power in their hands and make their will known through letters, suggestions and requests. L. I. Brezhnev has stressed the importance of proper response to these letters, suggestions and requests on the part of party and soviet organizations as a means for them to establish a meaningful connection with the masses and has called for sensitivity and efficiency of party members and officials since the people have boundless faith and trust in them and freely present their views and feelings on all aspects of Soviet life.

Yeremenko discusses efforts to improve responses to workers letters, suggestions and requests in Semeyskaya Oblast, noting the successes achieved. He claims that 8 out of 10 letters received are now being dealt with quickly and efficiently and stresses their importance in indicating problem areas, proposing solutions and helping form policy. Yeremenko underscores the effectiveness of the new "open letters" now being directed to newspapers, other organizations and special collection boxes, in particular.

Among problem areas mentioned are "bureaucracy" in personal dealings with workers on the part of party and soviet officials and, in some cases, lack of a system for meeting workers at all. Major areas of complaint in workers letters seem to be consumer goods production and trade services.

EDITORIAL SUMMARIZES ROLE, FUNCTIONS OF KAZAKH LABOR UNIONS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 18 February 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word boldface editorial on the role and functions of Soviet and Kazakh labor unions. The editorial is published to note the opening of the 12th Congress of Kazakhstan Labor Unions.

Labor unions, which are active, mass social organizations, have important responsibilities in carrying out the historical resolutions of the 26th

Party Congress which set goals for the economic and social development of the Soviet Union. This is because the communist education of workers, resolution of problems of economic and social construction, enhancement of the material living standards of the people and other key tasks are part of the daily agenda of labor unions.

Lenin himself defined the role and functions of labor unions in a socialist society as schools of management, of enterprise and of communism. Today Soviet labor unions are not only educating the workers in the spirit of communism but are mobilizing the workers to manage production and carry out plans for the economic and social development of Soviet society; thus the high evaluation of Soviet labor unions offered by L. I. Brezhnev in his report to the 26th Party Congress.

The editorial reviews the present state and programs of Kazakhstan labor unions, which now include 7 million workers in their ranks, in detail. It notes the important role of labor unions in organizing socialist competition, in administering Soviet social security, in monitoring adherence to labor law and in providing various cultural and domestic services. In all 2,380,000 workers were served in union sanatoria, rest and nursing homes and in union tourist establishments. Unions also provide sports and physical culture facilities and organize competitions.

EDITOR OUTLINES FUNCTIONS OF KAZAKH LABOR UNIONS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 18 February 1982 carries on page 2 an 1800-word article by V. Fomin, secretary of the USSR Labor Unions Council, on the current role and functions of Kazakh labor unions. The article is published to note the 12th Congress of Kazakhstan Labor Unions.

Active activist representatives of the largest republic mass organization, the Kazakhstan labor unions, are meeting in their 12th congress. Organization by republic labor unions to carry out the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the 15th Congress of the Kazakhstan CP, facets of mass education work and various past achievements will be discussed in detail at the congress.

Fomin discusses the role of Kazakh labor unions in terms of the broad responsibilities and major obligations assigned by the 26th Party Congress, what is being done to meet these responsibilities and obligations and individual union functions. The latter include organization of socialist competition, initiatives in the area of worker management of production through production conferences, administration of collective contracts and of social security, organization of various labor, scientific and technological associations and societies, providing various cultural, recreational and health services, social control in cooperation with various government and economic organizations and education.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT IN KAZAKH TRADE SERVICES NEEDED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 28 February 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word boldface editorial on trade services workers. Trade plays an important part in enhancement of the material living standards of the people and its role grows as the economy expands and the demand for goods and services increases. One sign of official interest in this area is the CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Develop Trade Further During the 11th Five-Year Plan and Improve Trade Services to the People."

Some 13,700 persons work in the KaSSR trade services system and in most cases they are successfully meeting demands for increased quality and quantity. Deficiencies do, however, remain and problem areas include poor marketing research, poor marketing, violation of trade regulations, waste and inefficiency and poorly trained cadres. The editorial calls for general improvements, particularly insofar as the education and preparation of trade services workers is concerned. Their proper moral and psychological attitudes are of the utmost importance if trade services workers are to meet current requirements responsibly.

ICE FLOOD THREATENS CATTLE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 21 February 1982 carries on page 4 a 600-word report on recent serious flooding along the lower Ili by B. Abdullin. The Ili has been frozen over for some time. This year "Bostormaghy" Sovkhoz of Kurti Rayon (Alma-Atinskaya Oblast) established its winter cattle pastures in the Ili estuary as it has in years gone by since the grass cover is rich in the area and it is easy to pass the winter there.

All Kazakh cattle herds have been pastured in the estuary for years without incident but the report of the herdsman was recently shattered when late in January the ice cracked on the Ili and a wall of "red water" up to 6 feet high swept over the lying areas on both banks of the river. Only quick action on the part of herdsmen and sovkhos officials prevented disaster and permitted an orderly evacuation without major loss. The floods also reached neighboring sovkhos and extended as far as Lake Balkash. According to some "old timers" nothing similar had ever happened before and the flood was completely unexpected. Abdullin describes relief efforts in detail.

EDITORIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF PROTECTION OF VALUABLE LAND RESOURCES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 26 February 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word boldface editorial entitled "The Land, the Basis of All Wealth." Protection of the land is absolutely necessary since it is the basis of all wealth; not only do we draw our food from the land but also the source of our minerals as well. Thus protection of the land has been an official policy since the very first years of the Soviet regime in Kazakhstan in accordance with the instructions of Lenin himself. Recently, increased attention to this area has found expression in new environmental laws, giving

new all-union and republic land laws that are designed to protect the fertility of the land, the basis of agricultural production, ensure efficient land use and increase output.

The current emphasis in agriculture is on increasing yields from existing land resources, that is to say, per capita land is now on the decline in the Soviet Union since expanses of new land are no longer available for development and if the food needs of a growing population are to be met better use still have to be made of agricultural lands presently in use to increase average yields per hectare.

The editorial discusses two processes harming agricultural lands in Kazakhstan in detail, namely erosion and the destruction and damaging of agricultural lands on account of industrialization and mining. It notes that erosion not only destroys land but also lowers fertility even when not actually destroying land.

There are now some 30 million hectares of land in Kazakhstan subject to erosion and a considerable effort must be made to protect them. In southern Kazakhstan the problem, moreover, is compounded by complications with irrigation. In terms of industrial and mining development the editorial calls for other regions to follow the example of Karaganda and restore strip mine lands and waste heaps to use.

CHINESE BUTTER ON HOW TO HERD CAMELS IN MANGYSHLAKSKAYA OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata ZHULDYZ in Kazakh No 12, December 1982 carries an issue 181-189, a 4300-word article by Marshal Abdikhalyqov on the past and present of camel raising in Mangyshlakskaya Oblast. The camel seems inseparably associated with the Caspian coast of Mangyshlakskaya Oblast as can be seen from the folklore of the region. The camel, moreover, was more than just a valuable animal there but also one of the pivots of local livelihood. On the part, especially in terms of long range trade and the supply of the area, commodities imported by the Kazakhs from oasis cities. There were 120,000 camels in the area in 1891, an estimated 78,000 in 1905 and 100,000 today in two specialized camel raising kolchoz.

Although a long term decline in local camel numbers is evident, there is now renewed interest in camel breeding in Mangyshlakskaya Oblast, and numbers are rising. The value of products from camel wool, camel kumiss and other camel products is rising. A renaissance is taking place for the camel in the region, but some problems must be solved before real progress can be made.

The article discusses these problems in a series of short discussions with local breeders and others involved in local camel breeding. The two main problems are that although traditional camel breeding has now turned away from the nomadic life-style about how best to herd camels in the modern world. There is a severe shortage of equipment and other resources. The article also points out the long term decline in camel numbers. With much more work these problems have been resolved, the camel will, unfortunately, nevertheless remain in small places perhaps only the remnants of those in the same themselves.

SUCCESSSES OF SOVIET CIVIL AVIATION HERALDED ON AEROFLOT DAY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 14 February 1982 carries on page 4 an 1100-word article by T. Madighozhin, first deputy head of the Kazakh Civil Aviation Administration, on the current state and future prospects of Soviet and Kazakh civil aviation. The article is published to note Aeroflot Day.

Air transport workers of the KaSSR are greeting their traditional holiday, Aeroflot Day, with new achievements. Air transportation has continued to improve year after year as a result of party attention. The scope of service has been expanded, many new airports, airfields and other air facilities have been built and major advances are being made in automatization, including automatic ticketing, new, more efficient aircraft such as the IL-86 airbus, which now carries 20 percent of Soviet air traffic, have been put into service. Current plans call for a 1.3 fold increase in total air traffic during the current five-year plan.

In terms of the KaSSR Madighozhin notes a general improvement of service there also, the many new facilities such as the Karaganda Airport, largest in the USSR, and new technology such as television information systems. In 1982 more than 7 million travellers will be transported by air in Kazakhstan and 62,500 tons of freight. Kazakh civil aviation also makes an important contribution to agriculture through such things as aerial spraying.

OFFICIAL LACK OF CONCERN, ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS HINDER FISHING INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 21 February 1982 carries on page 3 a 1300-word article by A. Qusbaev, chief director of the Altay Fishing Industries Production Union of Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, on various problems currently facing his production union. The article is published under the regular rubric "Let Us Carry Out the Decisions of the 26th Party Congress."

Altay lakes and streams are the glory of the Altay and since the construction of the Oskemen and Buqtyrma State Electrical Stations artificial reservoirs have also appeared. Fishing has expanded based upon these reservoirs.

Altay Fishing Industries Production Union which controls local fishing is working hard to fulfill goals advanced by the 26th Party Congress with regard to further expansion of the variety of available foods from fish and seafood quality. Although the industry was once among those lagging in fulfillment timely and well thought out measures have now turned things around and the industry has been able to achieve plan goals in quantity and quality since 1979. Some 350 fishermen are now united in 34 well equipped divisions of the production union.

Notwithstanding, problems still remain. The Buqtyrma reservoir is a major area of concern for the production union which is attempting to stock this large body of water with fish to full capacity. Low water levels in the reservoir, however, have adversely affected

natural breeding of fish there making stocking from fish farms necessary. Plans in this area, however, have often been seriously underfulfilled. For example, only 1.5 million carp fry out of 23 million planned were raised last year and the production union badly needs help in this area. Part of the problem is lagging construction of needed facilities.

Equipment is also a problem area since new equipment is slow in being delivered while old equipment is difficult to maintain. Factory repairmen, moreover, have been unable to meet the needs of production union fishermen. They also lament lack of ice-drilling equipment for winter fishing and an official lack of concern for fishermen. Fishing, he says, is an important economic activity in the republic but many economic and social projects urgently required by the production union are not even planned for the future; the production union as a whole, moreover, has received very little money. The Ministry of the Fish Industry must devote attention to Zaysan fishing.

600-WORD ELECTRICAL STATION RISING ON BANKS OF ERTIS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 1, January 1982 contains on page 1 a 600-word article by M. Tokeshev, Zh. Atantaev and others on construction of the 1.35 million kilowatt capacity Shul'ba State Electrical Station, one of the major projects of the current five-year plan in Kazakhstan. Five years ago the Shul'ba was empty, featureless steppe, but its condition has changed radically since 4 June 1976 and the beginning of construction on what will be the Shul'ba State Electrical Station.

First priority was assigned to housing and other facilities for station workers, and a smart new city is now rising in the area. Its population is expected to reach 25,000 in the future. This, however, is only the beginning. Since 200 million rubles have been allotted for Shul'ba construction and only 10 million have been expended thus far.

Another Shul'ba projects currently being undertaken is a 254.8 cubic kilometer capacity reservoir, 70 kilometers by 15 kilometers in size. Problems associated with Shul'ba construction include lack of stable cadres and difficulties with technical equipment. Some 28 million rubles of work is to be completed during the second year of the current five-year plan.

PLANS TO IMPROVE UNION RECREATIONAL AND TREATMENT FACILITIES NOTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 25 February 1982 contains on page 1 a 900-word boldface editorial on the current state of union recreational and treatment facilities and future plans. Protection and improvement of the health of Soviet citizens is a primary goal in the USSR Union. One clear expression of this is the recently enacted CC CPSU, Central Committee of Ministers and All-Union Trade Unions Council resolution "On Measures to Improve Treatment and Rest in Sanatoria and Nursing Homes and on the General System for Convalescent Institutions."

It is noted in these articles that clear expression in the USSR where workers can recover their strength in more than 20 union rest

institutions during the last five-year plan alone. During that same period many new facilities were built and others renovated or reequipped at a considerable expenditure of funds. This has resulted in an overall improvement of service.

Problems, however, still remain and foremost among them is lagging construction of needed facilities. In addition, some possibilities for broad development of recreational and treatment facilities are not being exploited as they should be. The editorial also sees the need to build up the material and technical bases of the facilities, to improve organization and service, for better control, emphasis on family recreation, more recreational facilities in connection with large industrial projects and strict responsibility, especially in terms of environmental protection. Traditional methods of medical treatment, dietetics and physical culture also require further development. The editorial ends by noting official intentions to expand recreational and treatment facilities greatly in the future.

KAZAKH ARCHITECTS MUST HEED ENVIRONMENTAL, HISTORICAL CONSIDERATIONS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 27 February 1976 carries on page 1 a 900-word boldface editorial on the functions and duties of architects. The shape and beauty of Soviet cities influence economy and cultural development and aesthetic levels. What this means in practice can be seen in Alma-Ata with its well-designed, well-laid out and beautiful structures. Alma-Ata expresses the concern and creativity of Soviet architects.

The editorial stresses the importance of the work of architects today, new and old, mentioned at the 26th Party Congress and their many successes. The work of the Kazakh architect Vladimir Kabanov, winner of Labor Order State "Kazgopstroyproyekt" Institute is highlighted for particular praise since institute architects have made considerable contributions to fuel and energy in active part of their work.

One problem pointed out is failure of architects to take specific local and climatic conditions and peculiarities of people's lives and habits into account in their plans. Also a problem in connection with the reconstruction of older, historical cities is failure to treat them as organic unities and establish a connection between the old and the new by preserving the old and designing new buildings within historical architectural environment. The USSR Supreme Soviet law "On the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments" is playing an important role in this area but observance of the law is often strictly enforced.

Another area of difficulty is also an area of difficulty. Here the need is to preserve national building traditions and save on materials. Quality and quantity must not, however, be forgotten and in rebuilding the whole complex of old cities must be taken into account. It is urgent with the current interest in cultural development to promote better housing for rural workers.

MONUMENTS OF THE PAST, ENVIRONMENT MUST BE RESPECTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 1, January 1982 carries on pages 26-27 a 1900-word article by Aqselev Seydimbekov on the past, historical and cultural monuments and natural environment of Turghayskaya Oblast. The article is published under the regular rubric "Readers Share Their Thoughts."

Preserving the historical and cultural heritage of the past is no less important today than protecting the natural environment since just as the natural environment is necessary for man's livelihood and biological existence so the historical and cultural environment is necessary for man's intellectual and spiritual happiness. Man's historical and cultural environment also involves a love of homeland, people and nation.

The Turghay is located in the center of the KASSR and is a land rich in historical associations. The Turghayskaya Oblast Council of the KASSR Ministry for the Protection of the Historical and Cultural Monuments of the KASSR has registered 144 historical and cultural monuments, 28 architectural monuments and 61 archaeological sites. In fact so rich is the area in this respect that it might be considered a great open air museum.

The author discusses the long history of the Turghay, legends associated with it, the past, some of the surviving monuments and the great beauty of the natural environment of the area. He laments the fact that although there is great concern for the past in the Turghay many monuments still need protection. Among them is the alleged tomb of the 18th century Kazakh nationalist hero, Bulakbay Khan, who is closely associated with the events leading to the voluntary integration of the Kazakhs but whose monument is now in a dilapidated condition with much of the surviving building material long since taken for other purposes, and various early architectural ruins including structures with some of the world's earliest arches. The latter have unfortunately been dynamited by treasure hunters.

The author concludes that it is of the utmost importance that we maintain a love for the past and its monuments that after all represent the creative and artistic expression of the Russian people. To be sure, he says, the new does not stand still and a new cultural legacy, of socialism, is being added to the old. This new culture must be respected, but we must also protect the historical and cultural monuments of the past and the natural beauty of the environment.

WIDE TRADITIONAL MILLET PREPARATION METHODS MUST BE PUT TO WIDER USE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 1, January 1982 carries on pages 91-92 a 1000-word article by Zhumabay Istaev, Sagymbek Utebayev and Boris Ruzemskiy on traditional Kazakh methods for processing millet. The article contains both current attempts to reproduce traditional methods and a historical survey. The article is published under the regular rubric "Readers Share Their Thoughts."

Millet is widely grown in the world with more than 400 varieties cultivated. The grain has been grown since ancient times in the KASSR and is a most important component of the traditional Kazakh diet.

The authors describe the preparation of aqtalghan tary, "Kazakh parched millet," involving a complicated hydrothermal process that enhances the food value of the millet, improves its storability and makes it into a highly appetizing and nutritious food. They note current efforts to reproduce traditional preparation methods on an industrial basis as a result of research carried out at the Alma-Ata branch of the Dzhambul Technological Institute and describe the processes involved.

Development of traditional crops they conclude, is an important area of interest at present. Among them is the millet of the Kazakhs and especially fine and appetizing foods are produced from millet processed in the traditional manner. This traditional technology should be put to a broader use for the good of the whole people.

MOSCOW EDITED NOTES BUTCHER KAZAKH LANGUAGE, COMPLAINS READER

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 19 February 1982 carries on page 15 a 200-word letter by Sh. Tayyrova, director of the Alma-Ata Recording Studio, replying to a 15 January 1982 letter by reader Abduali Dunaev complaining of gross orthographic errors in notes to a recording made by the studio that made the notes virtually incomprehensible. Tayyrova acknowledges the problem but notes that her studio sends its tapes and record note texts to the All-Union Melodiya Firm in Moscow that reviews all tapes and notes before releasing them to a factory, in this case, in Tashkent. The problem arose, she claims, at the factory through a lack of careful control. Complaints have been made before on this type of problem, she continues, to Melodiya, in 1979, for example, when a recording of songs by the traditional band Qurmanghary had to be withdrawn and the album cover reprinted due to horrendous errors in the notes. The matter has been raised with Melodiya once again, she concludes, and we hope that help will be forthcoming from the KASSR Ministry of Culture in solving the problem.

ARMED NATIONAL DEFENSE NECESSARY IN TIME OF CRISIS, SAYS KASSR COMMISSIONER OF DEFENSE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 23 February 1982 carries on page 3 a 1300-word article by Major General B. Esmambetov, KASSR commissioner of defense, entitled "A Strong National Defense." The article is published to note Soviet Army and Navy Day. The armed forces of the USSR are highly respected and esteemed as a bulwark of the nation as can be seen from roles assigned them in the current Soviet constitution and from the pronouncements of Soviet leaders including L. I. Brezhnev.

Tayyrov, moreover, has called for an enhanced defense effort to counter deteriorating international conditions. The American ruling class has rejected the policy of detente, is interfering in the affairs of other nations and is carrying out a policy of military adventurism. The Chinese

are also doing their part to form a general anti-Soviet front. Under these conditions the defenses of the USSR must be strengthened and the power of Soviet military forces increased.

Isambetov emphasizes the victorious tradition of the Soviet military since the time of the 1917 revolution and the fact that Soviet armed forces have been maintained at a high level of efficiency. He stresses, moreover, the spiritual as well as physical readiness of the Soviet soldier to fight.

Turning to the KASSR, Isambetov notes successes in educating youth physically and mentally for the military and in military patriotic education in general. He notes the role of local soviets in these areas in particular and ends by recalling that readiness for war is part of the Soviet peace policy.

ENVY. GREEN AREAS POORLY CARED FOR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 17 February 1982 carried on page 4 a 600-word article by N. Baygharaev on poor care for trees and green areas in some parts of Zhalaighash Rayon of Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature."

Who does not long for green grass and a cool garden. Some, however, do more than wish and actively plant trees and create green areas. Numerous forests and groves named after such individuals recall their concern for nature. Young people are often particularly active in this regard.

Love for the nature as reflected in the creation and care for forests and other green areas, however, is not universal and is totally lacking in some places. Trees, for example, recently planted along a road and the pride of the rayon were allowed to die for lack of care while some green areas are infested with weeds. Baygharaev calls for an end to attitudes of this kind and makes efforts to impress young people with the need to protect and care for all green areas, forests in particular.

MINISTRIES RESPOND TO WATER POLLUTION CHARGES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 17 February 1982 carried on page 4 a 200-word article reproducing a letter by A. G. Gerasimov, KASSR deputy minister of nonferrous metallurgy, written in response to a 7 January 1982 SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN editorial on protection of freshwater resources. The editorial announced new Soviet and KASSR water protection laws but also outlined problem areas including lack of appropriate over implementation of water protection measures, failure to construct or complete water protection facilities and equipment and failure to use appropriated funds fully. The Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy and the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services and factories belonging to GOKO (state) were singled out for criticism.

Gerasimov accepts the criticism of the editorial on behalf of his ministry and acknowledges the fact that it has not been protecting water resources.

properly. Measures are, however, being undertaken to overcome the problem and a program has been drawn up and approved for intensification of the struggle to maintain the purity of rivers, lakes and other bodies of water during the 11th Five-Year Plan. New facilities will be built and put into service to protect water resources and new technology is planned to eliminate exhaust of industrial wastes into bodies of natural water. The matter has also been taken up, he says, by the KaSSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services.

REDUCED RIVER FLOW THREATENS LAKE BALKASH

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 1, January 1982 carries on pages 8 and 9 a 1200-word article by O. Tlenbekov, chief of the Kazakh Hydrometeorological Scientific Research Institute's laboratory, on reduced river flow and other problems threatening Lake Balkash. The article is published under the regular rubric "Journalistic Ecological Laboratory."

Lake Balkash plays an important role in the economy of the KaSSR and is one of the largest bodies of water in the USSR. The lake is situated in the southeastern part of the Kazakhstan arid zone, extends over a territory of 600 kilometers, west to east, and contains 19,000 cubic kilometers of water.

Lake Balkash is divided into two unequal halves separated by the 4.5 kilometer wide Uzynaral Narrows. The water of the western half is little mineralized fresh water suited for agricultural and other uses. It supplies fresh water to surrounding settlements and industries. Mining, metallurgy, fishing, hunting and agriculture have developed in the region based on lake waters giving Lake Balkash a considerable economic significance. Changes in the depth and hydrochemical regime of the lake are thus having a large impact.

Although the depth of Lake Balkash has varied over a range of 3.5 meters in the last hundred years (lake depth was 340.7 meters Baltic Standard in 1840, 343.0 meters in 1961), the lake was hydrologically stable and maintained a more or less constant size over the long term. Natural factors were also constant.

Over 90 percent of lake water was supplied by the Ili, but Ili flow has now been decreased on account of construction of the 28 cubic kilometer capacity Kapshagay Reservoir to support a hydroelectrical station (1970). This, along with decreased flow from other rivers feeding the lake on account of large scale irrigation (500,000 hectares at present, 1.4 million in the future including rice fields now being developed along the Ili), has created problems where the level of the lake has dropped dramatically since completion of the Kapshagay Dam (by 1.4 meters).

The reduced level of the lake has led to a gradual end to the circulation of waters between the western and eastern halves of the lake. Since this circulation was the mechanism whereby mineralization levels were kept low and constant in the western half of the lake water, quality is now declining there; and of the water, with the exception of those parts of the lake directly

...by the lake is now too mineralized to supply fresh water to surrounding communities.

Still more changes are to be expected in the future if present trends continue, threatening not only the lake itself but the economy and ecology of the entire region, especially if the amount of irrigated land continues to be expanded. As possible solutions to the problem Tlenbekov suggests a dam across the Irtys Narrows with sluice gates to prevent mineralized waters from the eastern half of Lake Balkash from flowing back into the western half, better protection of the local environment and pastures and more research on irrigation. He also proposes dropping the planned level of the Qashagay Kanyai from 465 meters Baltic System to 480 meters. But the first priority, he says, must be the supply of drinking water to local settlements and industries.

SOVIET JOURNALISTS VISIT THE SOVIETS LAC

EDITORIAL REPORT: MOSCOW, SOVIET JOURNALISTS IN TURKMAN 14 November 1981. The article is a commentary on the importance of consumer and service industries, which are lagging in most sectors. The scope of such services is to be increased 2 times by 1990 and 4 times in rural areas. The article also mentions the need for higher or specialized middle education for those people who are being prepared in the republic.

SOVIET JOURNALISTS VISIT TURKMAN

EDITORIAL REPORT: MOSCOW, SOVIET JOURNALISTS IN TURKMAN 15 November 1981. The article is a commentary on the importance of the passport. Based on the article, the author writes on the importance of possessing a passport. Based on the article, the author writes on the importance of possessing a passport. Based on the article, the author writes on the importance of possessing a passport.

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NEW PUBLICATION OF POPULAR GEORGIAN HISTORY WORK URGED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 January 1982 page 4 has a 2,400-word interview with historian and novelist Levan Sanikidze by Academy Corresponding Member Prof Akaki Surguladze and prize-winning novelist Lashvili Amiredzhibi concerning Sanikidze's very popular Georgian history "Inscribed Swords" (four volumes to date), which combines meticulous accuracy with artistic liveliness and is especially popular among youth. The author's interlocutors compare it with the monumental "Life of Georgia" that was compiled over several centuries beginning in the middle ages. They urge that the work be re-edited and brought up to date with the addition of charts and indices.

NEW GEORGIAN AGRO-COMPLEX SYSTEM DISCUSSED BY RAYON OFFICIAL

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 January 1982 page 3 carries V. Kasradze's 900-word interview with Ivane Pirozmanishvili, who has just been appointed chairman of the Tsiteltskaro Rayon Agricultural Production Association under the new system of management of the republic's agroindustrial complex. They mention various problems of discoordination [razobshchenost'] that the new system should overcome--water supply, electricity, feed, and so on--and also note that different rayons in Georgia will have to adapt the system to their own conditions; the Abasha experience cannot be adopted wholesale.

In the interviewer's query as to whether the appointment isn't a kind of demotion from Pirozmanishvili's former post--he was chairman of the rayispolkom--he responds that he is happy with Shevardnadze's fatherly concern and trust. He mentions he has been granted a special [personal'nyy] salary of 330 rubles instead of 280 as well as 70-percent bonus rights.

HOW CAN RURAL PRESS JUDGE THE PROPOSED NEW AGRO-COMPLEX SYSTEM

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 27 January 1982 has a 1,000-word front-page editorial on the role of the rural newspapers in promoting the transition to the new system of agricultural management in the country, where the agricultural production associations have been abolished. It also mentions the contribution made by the Tbilisi State University to the study of the interaction between republic-level and local government units. There is a brief reference to the possible future contribution of the rural press.

GOVT EXPERT GROUP SAYS CORRELATION OF HOUSEHOLD, SOCIAL FARMING

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 14 January 1982 page 2 carries a 1,000-word article by Prof A. Burdudze, deputy-director for science at the USSR Academy of Sciences Research Institute of Agricultural Economics and Organization, on the various benefits of harmonious cooperation between household and social farming. They include more family income, improvement in the food program, and also relaxation in leisure time. The article says that cooperation is proper correlation. Separate books must be written on household and social operations in order to maintain priority on

THE KAZAKHSTAN SUCCESSFUL MANUFACTURING OPERATION

[Editorial Report] (called KAZAKHSTAN in Georgian on 10 January 1962 page 1) is a 3,700-word cradleform report on the successful operation of an electrical equipment plant that was set up a few years ago by four shareholding kollektives in the village of Kibek, Makhharadze Rayon. Reference is made to the conclusions' statements at the Fourth OGP CC Plenum concerning the distribution of earnings from such enterprises among the shareholding kollektives. The plant produced 200,000 rubles worth of high-demand electrical equipment components. With a work force of 200, it has had quite an impact on the Kazakh's labor surplus problem. Most of the employees are women, and the children are well cared for in various ways. There are two nurseries in the village as well. The plant does not need sophisticated equipment, and the employees are trained on the job. Other benefits include the fact that the large unskilled population is now taking up trades, and the results of the low level in the population is falling. The plant is a stabilizing factor in the village's economy and finances.

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KOMUNISTI on 21 January 1982 page 4 carries a 1,000-word article by D. Gankrelidze, a head of department in the Georgian Academy's Institute of Economics and Law, which explores the same problem but focuses more on terminology. In particular, he notes the impermissible but widespread use of calques echoing Russian constructions, and urges that the Georgian term *uzenaesi* ('supreme') be reintroduced in place of *umaglesi* (properly, 'higher') in such terms as Supreme Soviet and the like. On another topic, he notes that the Justice Ministry's Special Editorial Council will begin publishing Georgian-language collections of laws, acts, and other legal documents starting in 1983.

THE 11-PMO LINE PERSISTS DESPITE GEORGIAN ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 January 1982 page 3 under the regular rubric "Law, Order, and Us" has a 900-word article by M. Gargeladze concerning the persistence of small and large fruit smuggling operations, chiefly citrus, to cities mainly in Russia. The perpetrators use numerous ruses, sneak the fruit aboard trains, and hire other vehicles. They bribe officials, guards, postal employees, and so on. The author recounts a number of Russian cities last spring, which indicate that speculators and their ilk have not learned their lessons despite public condemnation and enforcement efforts. The whole scene constitutes a continuing blot on Georgia's good name.

CRIMES AND CRIME EFFORTS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 January 1982 carries a 1,100-word newspaper editorial titled "The Finest of the Law," which discusses problems and prospects in the republic's anti-crime efforts. It is particularly concerned with property crimes--thefts of state and personal property. It also refers to recent laws providing tougher penalties for theft, kidnapping, extortion, and so-called "flee" crimes. These are supposed to be provided free to citizens. Also mentioned is enforcement in various localities, also instances of coverage of law enforcement efforts elsewhere. It is mentioned that a large number of crimes committed in people not engaged in socially useful activities. It is noted to ensure that ex-convicts are placed in

THE 11-PMO LINE PERSISTS DESPITE GEORGIAN ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 January 1982 page 2 carries a 1,100-word article by D. Gankrelidze, head of the Transport Ministry Administration, on fruit and produce smuggling. He describes the methods of the smugglers and their success in catching them.

THE 11-PMO LINE PERSISTS DESPITE GEORGIAN ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 January 1982 page 2 carries a 1,100-word article with the title "The Finest of the Law" by D. Gankrelidze, head of the Transport Ministry Administration, on fruit and produce smuggling. He describes the methods of the smugglers and their success in catching them.

our personal and professional efforts in light of the recent Paris Act¹¹, in particular with regard to "monitoring" by efforts against youth crime.

On various columns about Sushinastvill's real opinion of the media's coverage of law enforcement problems, the minister complains that workers of the press should take care to ascertain the facts, get their terms straight (not a "language" or a "mistake"), know the law, and try to understand how tough the work of the law and justice organs is.

in relation concerning the effectiveness of legal redistribution programs (see, e.g., the Department of Justice, whether the public judges the economic situation's performance to improve the crime rate goes down; consequently, despite the fact that critics of popular notions that "we are all in it together" are not at all wrong about the time to make the criminal justice system fully and soundly.

1. The Co^{2+} ion is a d^7 ion, and the Co^{3+} ion is a d^6 ion. The Co^{2+} ion is a high-spin ion, and the Co^{3+} ion is a low-spin ion. The Co^{2+} ion has a magnetic moment of 4.9 BM , and the Co^{3+} ion has a magnetic moment of 0 BM . The Co^{2+} ion is a high-spin ion, and the Co^{3+} ion is a low-spin ion. The Co^{2+} ion has a magnetic moment of 4.9 BM , and the Co^{3+} ion has a magnetic moment of 0 BM .

TURKMEN COMPETENCE IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 15 November 1981 p 3 carries a 2,500-word article by P. Azymov and O. Nazarov describing the increase in Turkmen proficiency in Russian. "...In 1970, 15.4 percent of the Turkmen knew Russian; in 1979 this figure reached 25.4 percent...21.7 of the Turkmen males are able to exchange ideas in Russian whereas only 9.2 percent of the females can. The degree of Russian proficiency among rural women is especially low (3.4 percent)." There are now "more than 4,000 Russian language and literature teachers."

UZBEK MVD MINISTER DESCRIBES POLICE MEASURES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 November 1981 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by Qudrat Ergashev, UzSSR Minister of Internal Affairs, titled "Child of October." The article, published in conjunction with Soviet Military Day, recalls the key role played by the militia during the Great Patriotic War. Ergashev notes that the professional, scientific and technical level of the militia is constantly improving. He points out that oblast police personnel are increasingly active in zonal and All-Union seminars. He mentions three measures that have increased the effectiveness of police work in the republic: 1) the formation of technically well-equipped road patrol squads in 101 centers, industrial cities and large population points; 2) the development of investigative procedures to ensure that crimes are properly investigated and criminals properly punished; 3) the expansion of volunteer people's detachments [druzhina] which now number more than 25,000. He acknowledges that the level of prevention and detection of crime is low in some cities and rayons, and that alcoholism and hooliganism are not being seriously and consistently combatted.

UZBEK INTERVIEWS MUSLIM WRITERS AT MOSCOW CONGRESS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 27 November 1981 carries on page 7 a full page 3,000-word journalistic piece reported from Moscow by Abduqahhor Ibrohimov titled "Conversation of Troubled Hearts." Ibrohimov publishes brief interviews with a number of Afro-Asian writers who were delegates to the 7th Congress of Soviet Writers held in Moscow in July 1981. He notes that all congress delegates discussed the problem of international peace and the USSR Supreme Soviet peace initiative. He selects a number of statements concerning Uzbekistan's role in fostering peace and internationalism, through its engagement in the Afro-Asian writers movement. Both Alex La Guma, secretary general of the Afro-Asian Writers Union, and Subhas Mukerji, deputy secretary general of the Union, praised the 1958 Tashkent conference that initiated the movement and looked forward to its 25th Jubilee in 1983, which will also mark the 2,000th year anniversary of the founding of Tashkent. La Guma added warm words for his "friend," Kamil Yashin, formerly chairman of the Uzbek Writers Union, and Mukerji used the opportunity to laud the "Indian Epic" ballet based on Sharaf Rashidov's "Kashmiri Song." Tsendiin Damdinsuren, the Mongol poet and academician, Suban Luanglat, a Laotian writer, and Nguen Thi Din, a Vietnamese writer, also make brief statements about peace. Most of the piece is devoted to writers from Muslim countries. Noting that the Near East is one of the most troubled

regions of the world because of the Iranian Revolution, the April Revolution in Afghanistan, the war between Iran and Iraq, and the Palestinian struggle for freedom and independence, the reporter quotes Ahmad Suvayd, secretary general of the Lebanese Writers Union, on the need for further cooperation among Afro-Asian writers in the pursuit of peace. Suvayd also states: "We Lebanese know that Sarvar Azimov [current head of the Uzbek Writers Union, Soviet ambassador to Lebanon from 1969 to 1974, and to Pakistan from 1974 to 1980] is a skillful diplomat." Yahya Yahluf, secretary general of the Palestinian Writers and Journalists Union, calls for stronger ties between Soviet and Arab writers, especially Palestinian and Uzbek writers, and hopes that his stories will be translated into the "beautiful language" of the Uzbeks. Asadulla Habib, chairman of the Afghanistan Writers Union, acknowledges the role of the Soviet Union in the formation of this union, and mentions his frequent trips to and many friends in Tashkent, "the Beacon of the East." Finally, Aziz Nesin, the Turkish writer of satirical short stories, recalls his visit to Tashkent and affirms his belief that writers must have both literary and socio-political concerns, especially now when the strife in the world threatens to turn into war.

UZBEK LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER IN AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 6 November 1981 carries on page 3 a 200-word editorial preface titled "On the Pages of 'Yulduz'" to a 1,100-word article by Professor Abduzohur Abduazizov and Dilorom Ghaniyeva titled "Poetry of Bright Hopes." The preface deals with the Uzbek language literary newspaper YULDUZ [STAR], published in Arabic script for Uzbeks in Afghanistan, and is accompanied by a large photograph of the front page of an issue. A recent issue gave details of the visit of a delegation of Soviet writers to Afghanistan that was received by Babrak Karmal and also by Salih Muhammad Ziri, chairman of the National Committee of the Homeland Front of the D.R.A. Among the delegates was Vohid Zohidov, academician of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, who spoke with the Afghani poet [and president of the Afghanistan Academy of Sciences] Sulayman Layiq. Another recent issue was devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Tadzhik poet Mirza Tursunzade. He included some of his poems in the Uzbek translation of the Soviet Uzbek poetess Zulfiya. Another issue contained an article about the work of the Uzbek writer Hamid Ghulam. The adjoining article by Abduazizov and Ghaniyeva surveys the development of progressive and revolutionary poetry in Afghanistan and focuses on that of Afghani Uzbeks. In concluding remarks, they note that the Soviet Union recognized Afghanistan as an independent state on 27 March 1919 and has ever since provided friendly assistance. They quote Asadulla Habib, chairman of the Afghanistan Writers Union: "The USSR was the first to recognize Afghanistan and to extend the hand of friendship. It's assistance during the present period when serious problems face the Afghanistan People's Democratic Republic is also substantial. We will always be grateful."

WORK ON GEORGIAN ETHNOGRAPHIC ATLAS LAGS BADLY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 9 January 1982 page 3 has a 1,300-word piece by History Candidate L. Pruidze under the regular rubric "Prior to the GCP CC Plenum" concerning the lagging work on the ambitious Georgian Ethnographic Atlas, materials for which have been gathered over the space of 20 years now, with nothing of consequence published. The author con-

trasts this situation with the successful publication of the 8-volume Georgian History series and the ongoing serial publication of the Georgian Encyclopedia. He points out the cultural values of such a work but focuses particularly on practical applications--namely, the preservation of dying crafts, successful farming practices of the past in the various climatic subregions, and especially the folk rites and traditions that can point the way to more satisfying and effective ceremonies and rituals under today's conditions. Problems with the atlas project include primitive methods and techniques of collection and collation of the material, poor equipping of the expeditions, and lack of overall organization.

GEORGIAN EFFORTS TO ENCOURAGE YOUNG MARRIAGES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 5 January 1982 page 4 carries a 1,700-word article by M. Anasashvili describing the facilities and services of Tbilisi's Ceremonies House [Torzhestvennyy Dom], founded 2 years ago to provide wedding services (and other ceremonies), including flowers and accoutrements, car rentals, honeymoon travel and lodging bookings, and so on, as well as lectures, discussions, and consultation on "the ABC's of" love and marriage--psychological, sexual, moral, and other aspects. Lectures and advice are provided by such institutions as the Scientific-Research Institute of Human Reproductive Functions. According to the director, Elza Svimonishvili, it is the only such center in the USSR, yet Georgia lags with respect to marriage and family studies. And she urges the publication of a journal in Georgia similar to FAMILY AND MARRIAGE published in Vilnius; at the very least, republic newspapers should devote regular space to the subject. To back up her argument she cites declining birth rate figures--from 24 per thousand in 1960-61 to 17 per thousand in 1978. Furthermore, 24.5 percent of Georgia's women and 11.4 percent of Georgia's men are unmarried. Efforts must be made to solve the "loneliness" problem [odinochestvo], including special events where singles over the age of 30 can get acquainted.

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